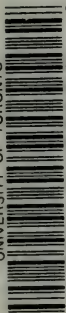


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TRISTIA I

E. S. SHUCKBURGH M. A.

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Examination copies of the accompanying Book have just reached us from the Publishers. We have pleasure in sending one to your address.

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P. OVIDII NASONIS TRISTIUM
LIBER I.

PREFACE.

THE text of this edition is founded on that of Merkel, but I have varied from him whenever I thought the weight of evidence or reason was against him, and I have not followed him in the re-arrangement of the verses at the end of Elegy VI. For the evidence of the MSS. I have chiefly to thank the critical edition of Mr. Owen; and I have also consulted the editions of Otto Güthling and A. Riese, and the *Emendationes* of Madvig. After all there will still be a considerable field for conjecture in the text of Ovid, and the very number of the MSS. tends sometimes to confound judgment. For the explanatory notes I have not found much help except from those of Burmann, assisted by his Index. The *Tristia* have been much neglected both

here and abroad. I did not look at Mr. Owen's edition, published by the Clarendon Press (1885), till my own Notes were in type. To the comparison then made I owe some corrections and some modification of views, but in scarcely any case have I consciously taken any illustrative matter from him. The Vocabulary has had the advantage of a revision by the Rev. G. H. Nall, Assistant Master at Westminster.

CAMBRIDGE, March, 1895.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION,	ix
MAP OF THE VOYAGE OF OVID'S SHIP,	xxiv
TEXT,	1
NOTES,	31
VOCABULARY,	76

INTRODUCTION.

P. OVIDIUS NASO was born at Sulmo, in the country of the Peligni, on 20th March, B.C. 43. His family was sufficiently wealthy to be reckoned as of equestrian rank, and he himself ^{Ovid's birth} ^{and education.} appears to have been in easy circumstances, possessing not only a house in Rome, but also a suburban villa and grounds (*horti*) a few miles outside the city, beyond the Milvian bridge. His tastes did not lie in the direction of active life, and though to please his father he held some minor offices open to men of his order, he made no attempt to attain higher offices which would open to him the doors of the Senate and lead perhaps to serious political employment. From his earliest youth his inclination and talent for poetry had shown themselves, and he was devoted to the studies necessary for the composition of poems which, as his do, should teem with references to minute details of mythology and history. Like other young Romans of position he

studied under the teachers at Athens, and completed his education by the "grand tour" among the Greek cities of the islands and Asia Minor. On his

His marriages. return to Rome, after two marriages which were quickly dissolved by divorce,

he married for a third time a member of an aristocratic family, who was connected with Fabius Maximus, and was intimate with the maternal relatives of Augustus and with those of Livia. The names

His friends. of the friends to whom the "Letters from Pontus" were addressed show that he

lived in good society at Rome; and he also gives us a list of the poets and men of letters with whom he was acquainted more or less intimately. Vergil he had only seen, and Tibullus died before he could become intimate with him; but he had heard Horace recite; and with the generation of poets immediately succeeding them he had a close acquaintance, such as Propertius, Ponticus, Bassus, and Gallus.

His own works before his exile in A.D. 8 had been (1) the *Amores*; (2) the *Epistulae Heroidum*; (3) the *Ars Amatoria* and *Remedium*; (4)

Ovid's Works. *Medea*, a tragedy; (5) the *Metamorphoses* or Transformations; (5) the *Fasti*. The tragedy has not survived, and the two last were, it seems, unfinished when he left Rome. At anyrate the *Metamorphoses* had not received a final revision; and the *Fasti* which, as we have them, only include the first

six months of the year, were perhaps never finished at all. The remaining works of Ovid, the *Ibis*, the *Tristia*, the *Epistulae ex Ponto* were composed either on his way to his place of exile or while residing there, and are mostly occupied with the descriptions of the miseries of his position, with entreaties for pardon, or at anyrate for a relaxation as to his place of residence. These entreaties, sometimes abject and always melancholy, are at times varied by interesting personal details, as for instance, in the tenth Elegy of the Fourth Book, which is a poetical autobiography almost better than any which we possess of any ancient poet. But neither submission nor expostulation, explanation nor apology had any effect on Augustus or his successor, Tiberius. The poet had to remain an exile till his death in A.D. 18.

The place to which he was ordered to go was on the extreme north-eastern verge of the Empire. Tomi¹ (probably the modern Tomi in Lower Moesia. Kustendji) was about forty miles south of the Danube, in what was once called Lower Moesia, and now

¹Or *Tomis* (*Tr.* 3, 9, 33; *Pont.* 4, 14, 59, the only places in which the name pure and simple occurs in Ovid's verses). The oldest of coins give TOMI, and the earliest after the Roman occupation have the name of the people, *Τομείωνων*, and that of the founder TOMOΣ. Later coins always have the genitive, TOMEΩΣ, as from *Τόμιος* or *Τομεύς*. Strabo has both forms, and Stephanos Byz, *Τομεύς*. Later still it is styled ΜΗΤΡΟΠΟΛΙΣ ΤΟΜΕΥΣ, *i.e.* Metropolis of Pontus.

Bulgaria. It was a Greek colony from Miletus, but the Hellenic element seems from Ovid's account to have been in a great degree merged in that of the native barbarians; for he declares that he seldom heard Greek or Latin spoken¹; though the series of coins with Greek legends, from the 2nd century B.C., would seem to show that this was not wholly the case. But the district was imperfectly protected from the Sarmatians and other barbarians on the other side of the Danube, though Augustus had sent armies against them in B.C. 29 and 10, and perhaps as late as A.D. 6; and Ovid speaks of life outside the walls of the town as being never safe from their raids. He complains also of the climate not suiting him; of suffering from inability to sleep; and from the loss not only of all friends and relations, but of the intellectual society which at Rome stimulated his genius or gave him the opportunity of correcting errors and solving difficulties. These complaints are developed in the later books of the *Tristia* and the *Letters from Pontus*. The First Book of the *Tristia* deals with the sorrow caused by his sentence of exile and the dangers and difficulties of his journey.

The First Elegy is introductory, probably composed after the others, immediately upon his arrival at

¹ *Nesciaque est vocis quod barbara lingua Latinae,
Graiaque quod Getico victa loquella sono est.*

Tomi. It is addressed to the Book, describing the difficulties which any work of his will encounter at Rome, and containing many expressions of humility and contrition meant to pacify Augustus, if it should by good fortune or the kind office of friends be brought under his eye. The Second describes a storm in the Southern Adriatic encountered by him on leaving Brundisium, and ends with a pitiful protestation of the innocency of his intentions. The Third describes the misery of his last night at Rome. In the Fourth he returns to the description of a storm at sea, probably one encountered when he was in the more open part of the Ionian. The Fifth is addressed to an unnamed friend whose intercession he begs.¹ In this poem we have the first indication of that fretful complaint of unfaithful friends and waiters-upon-fortune inevitable in one placed in Ovid's position; fresh protests of innocence of intention; and vehement declarations of the miseries of his life. The Sixth is addressed to his wife, whom he declares to have been nobly loyal and worthy to be ranked with the heroines of old. The Seventh is again addressed to a friend. He has lost all title to poetic fame and had meant to destroy all he could of his work before leaving

First book of
the *Tristia*.
Elegy I.

Elegy II.

Elegy III.
Elegy IV.

Elegy V.

Elegy VI.
Elegy VII.

¹ Sextus Pompeius or Albinovanus Celsus, see note on 5, 7.

Rome, but it was preserved in spite of him; and after all his poetry is the best part of him, and he hopes that his friend will remember that its faults would have been corrected under happier circumstances. The Eighth is addressed to

Elegy VIII.

some friend who had, to his surprise, played him false and shunned him when under the cloud of the Emperor's disfavour. Sure all the laws of nature must be reversed when such close and intimate friendship is dissolved in an hour! In

Elegy IX.

the Ninth he again reverts to "summer friends," who had renounced him in his misfortunes, and declares that they would have lost nothing by a staunch defence even in the eyes of Augustus. But there is one, to whom this Elegy is addressed, who had been true, and the poet rejoices to hear that he is prospering and rising to fame and affluence as an orator. He contrasts his own unhappy position,—deserved perhaps by his licentious poetry but not by his life, which unlike his verse has been pure and unstained.

The Tenth is unlike the others in being almost cheerful. It is a description of his voyage from Cenchreae, the eastern harbour of Corinth,

Ovid's voyage
from
Cenchreae.
Elegy X.

to the island of Samothrace, from which this Elegy is written. Ovid had started from Brundisium, landed on the Isthmus, and crossed to Cenchreae. There he obtained a vessel called the

“Helmet” (*Kópus* or *Cassis*), the tutelary deity of which was Minerva. He describes its excellent sailing powers and the voyage through the Cyclades in lively terms. When it reached the coast of the Troad, instead of proceeding at once through the Hellespont, it turned off to the left, and after touching at Imbros made for Zerynthos, on the northern coast of Samothrace,¹ where the poet disembarked, waiting for another vessel to carry him across to Tempyra, on the opposite coast of Thrace, from which he meant to pursue his journey to Tomi by land. The “Cassis,” however, went on from Samothrace, carrying, we may suppose, his heavy baggage and slaves through the Hellespont; and the poet follows it in imagination from place to place—Dardania, Sestos, Abydos, Lampsacus in the Hellespont; Cyzicos in the Propontis; Byzantium and the Symplegades, in the Bosphorus; Thynias, Anchialum, Mesembria, Odessos, Apollonia, Bizone, Tomi, on the western coast of the Black Sea. Ovid does not tell us why he did not go with the ship. He perhaps dreaded a farther sea voyage,² and in Samothrace was

¹ This perhaps is better than to think of this *Zerynthos* as the town on the Thracian coast, which would imply a wide and unexplained *détour* on the part of Ovid’s vessel. But our authority for the existence of a *Zerynthos* in Samothrace is not very strong. Stephanos Byz and Schol on Aristoph. *Pax*. 277.

² Yet after all he seems to have performed the last part of the journey by sea, only avoiding the Bosphorus; see *Tr.* 3, 2, 11.

in the asylum of the mysterious divinities, the Kabeiroi, and perhaps felt it safe to spend some winter months there before going on to the place named for his exile.

The Eleventh Elegy is an epilogue to the book, written apparently on his voyage from Samothrace, and describes the conditions in which the
 Elegy XI. others had been composed, often in the midst of storms, while the water was dashing over the vessel's sides. Finally he declares that the land journey awaiting him has almost as many terrors in expectation as the sea had caused him in actual experience.

We thus leave Ovid still on his enforced journey. The chief point of interest in these Elegies is perhaps that, more than most poetry ancient or
 The *Tristia* as modern, they are pieces of genuine self-revelation. Ovid is not ashamed to confess abject weakness and terror, angry resentment, or warm gratitude. Like other men he sometimes mistakes the peevishness created by a feeling of personal neglect or slight for cool and cynical satire on the fickleness of human nature. But the delusion is very transparent and the satire seldom skilful. Strong feeling, however, is not to be denied him. An artificial expression of such feeling in the most artificial of metres had become a second nature with Ovid, as well as the habit of ransacking history and

mythology for example and illustration; and if, when thanking a friend or praising his wife's fidelity, he has leisure to think of all the traditional examples of constant friends or faithful wives, we must not hastily conclude that he is masquerading; or if when in the midst of a storm he can remember the recondite name of a star in the Hyades, that he feels none of the terrors which he describes. It had become as natural to him thus to express himself, as it would be to another to be dumb with terror or grief, and to another to utter cries of horror, pain, or despair. The flatteries addressed to Augustus, often revolting to us, were partly the habitual fashion of the poets of the time, partly deliberately aimed at moving the heart of the only man who had power to relieve his misery. They might never reach the ear for which they were intended, yet there was a chance, and it was the poet's only one.

The cause of Ovid's banishment is still one of the unsolved problems of literary history. The ostensible reason given was the immorality of the *Ars Amatoria*. But the book had been The cause of Ovid's exile. many years known, and it seems probable that this was only a pretext to cover some other reason which Augustus did not wish to disclose. Accordingly the poet always asserts that there *was* something else. His own language as to the matter goes through two phases. In the present book it is chiefly on the

first cause that he dwells, though he does allude to the second also; in later books of the *Tristia* and in the *Letters from Pontus* it is the second cause to which he most frequently refers, often in a manner tantalizingly near a revelation, though always stopping short of it. He has seen something that he should not have seen [*Tr.* 2, 102; 3, 5, 50; 3, 6, 27]; but his was an error and no crime [*Tr.* 1, 2, 97; 1, 3, 37; 4, 4, 43]; the cause was well known at Rome [*Tr.* 4, 10, 99; *Pont.* 1, 7, 39]; but it must not be revealed by him [*Tr.* 2, 207; *Pont.* 2, 2, 59-62]; however, he had not acted from any motive of personal gain, nor had he involved others [*Tr.* 3, 6, 33; *Pont.* 2, 2, 17]; nor had he been engaged in any plot against the Emperor [*Tr.* 1, 5, 41; *Pont.* 2, 2, 11]. The conjectures founded on these and other passages have been very numerous. The one most widely accepted now is that which connects Ovid in some unexplained way with the misconduct of the Emperor's granddaughter, the younger Iulia, with D. Iunius Silanus, in consequence of which she was banished to the island of Tremisus, and Silanus was obliged to leave Italy in A.D. 8-9 [*Tac. Ann.* 3, 24; 4, 71]. But after all, an impartial review of the passages in Ovid hardly carries conviction. They might with equal plausibility be interpreted of almost anything else; and of the various theories, some of them preposterous, noticed by M. A. Deville in his *Essai*

sur l'Exile d'Ovide, the one which he himself proposes (that Ovid had unwittingly seen Livia in her bath!) is not the least absurd. For myself I am inclined to look for an explanation unconnected with Iulia. From *Pont.* 2, 3, 83, we learn that Ovid was in Elba when the edict was served on him. Now the unhappy Agrippa Postumus, the last of Augustus' grandsons, who might stand between Tiberius and the succession, was banished in A.D. 7 to the island of Planasia, between Corsica and Elba, and about ten miles from the latter [*Dio.* 55, 32]. We know from Tacitus [*Ann.* 1, 5-6] how jealous Livia was of him for the sake of her son, and how, when Fabius Maximus died somewhat mysteriously in the early part of A.D. 14, popular rumour attributed his death to Livia's anger at the report of a (perhaps) mythical visit of reconciliation paid by Augustus in his company. Now, besides the plot to carry off Agrippa Postumus and present him to the army which was made immediately after the death of Augustus, Suetonius [*Aug.* 19] mentions another one in the Emperor's lifetime with a similar view by one Epicadius, an Illyrian. What if Ovid knew of it and did not report it, perhaps had even seen Epicadius at Elba? This would account for the protests so often made that he had never *taken part* in any plot,¹ though he

¹ *Tr.* 1, 5, 41; *Pont.* 2, 2, 11. In this latter (v. 17) he says that the worst that could be said of him was that he

had seen something; and that a crime had, against his will, become known to him [*cur imprudenti cognita culpa mihi? Tr. 2, 103*]; for unless some such fault, bordering on *maiestas*, had been attributed to him he would hardly have thought of refuting it. It would account also for the continuance of his exile, for as long as Livia lived and had influence (and she outlived Ovid by ten years) she would prevent any one connected in the remotest degree with a plan so inimical to her son's interests from being able to tell anything about it at Rome. Immediately after the death of Augustus the unhappy Postumus was killed, it was believed by her order [*Tac. Ann. 1. 6; 2, 39-40*]. All the less likely would she be to wish for the presence of any one who knew what had been done in earlier times to save him. If *Pont. 2, 3* is addressed to Fabius Maximus, and not Fabius Cotta, which seems equally probable, it indicates that Fabius had property and a villa in Elba at which Ovid was staying, and may help to explain why Fabius' name was mixed up in common report with the supposed visit to Planasia by Augustus in A.D. 14. It is perhaps rash to add a new conjecture to many failures. But I think this is worth considering.

was "unwise and timid." *Nil nisi non sapiens possum timidusque vocari: Haec duo sunt animi nomina vera mei.* Does not this suit the case of a man who had known of a plot, perhaps been asked to join, and had lost his head and been too frightened either to accept or denounce it?

NOTES ON SOME POINTS IN THE TEXT.

- I. 32. **misero**, Owen, *miseris*. I can see no reason to depart from the vast majority of MSS.
84. **retorquet**. Bently changed this to *retorsit*, but it seems unnecessary and less vivid.
112. **sic quoque**. Owen, *hi qui*, from two MSS. which have *hii qui*. But it is rather tame followed so closely by *hos*; and the point of the line is that the poem is dangerous even when under lock and key, and to be avoided. Cp. 115-116.
- II. 65. **ad undas**. Owen alters to *in*, quoting Tib. 3, 3, 37, *me vocet in vastos amnes nigramque paludem*. But the cases do not seem to me parallel. By the *amnes* and *palus* Tibullus means the whole infernal world: 'The waste of waters and bog.' But *ad undas* means to the banks of the Styx, in order to pass over. *Pont.* 2, 3, 43, *Pirithoum Theseus Stygias comitavit ad undas*. *Met.* 2, 273, *nec sum Saturnia, si non A Iove mersa suo Stygias penetrabit ad undas*, where, however, there is a v. l. *in*.
- IV. 7. **puppique**, Owen, *puppive*. But poetry is not logical or exact. To Ovid it seems that the waves strike first stem and then prow, or both together.

- VI. 23. *nullo*; one ms. has *nulli*. But the ablative of attendant circumstance, 'pious grown with none to teach,' is better than instrumental dative.
- VII. 23-5. Some punctuate so as to make v. 24 a parenthesis, and *nunc precor* the apodosis to *quae quoniam ... extant*, I think wrongly. *nunc* = 'as it is.'
- VIII. 7. *negabam*, nearly all mss. Some few *negabant*, 'people used to deny.' But the alteration need not be made to illustrate a particular usage.
- IX. 66. *sic bene*. Gütling, *sic pede*.
- X. 8. *fatiscit*, Owen, *madescit*. But this is too great an exaggeration, and is contradicted by xi. 17. The passages quoted by Gütling from the *Aeneid* [1, 122; 5, 697] in support of *madescit* seem to me to prove the reverse.
37. *Odesson* al. *Odeson*. Mss. are seldom of any use in the matter of spelling such names. The earliest coins have $\text{O}\Delta\text{H}\Sigma\text{IT}\Omega\text{N}$, the later, $\text{O}\Delta\text{H}\Sigma\Sigma\text{EIT}\Omega\text{N}$. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, p. 236. Steph. *Byz.* "Ὀδησσος.

MAP OF THE VOYAGE OF OVID'S SHIP.

(TRISTIUM BK. I. CHAP. 10.)



The Voyage of Ovid's Ship, to illustrate *Tristia*, 1, 10

OVIDII TRISTIUM

LIBER PRIMUS

I.

PREFACE. *Ovid addresses his book which he is about to send to Rome, and, as though it were a living agent, gives cautions as to the demeanour necessary in the city. It is to be modest, to disclaim connexion with former licentious writings of the poet, and, while pleading his cause to the Emperor, is to avoid being obtrusive or troublesome. The faults of the book are excusable considering the circumstances in which it was written.*

Parve, nec invideo, sine me, liber, ibis in urbem :

ei mihi, quod domino non licet ire tuo !

vade, sed incultus, qualem decet exulis esse :

infelix habitum temporis huius habe.

nec te purpureo velent vaccinia fuco :

5

non est conveniens luctibus ille color.

nec titulus minio, nec cedro charta notetur,

candida nec nigra cornua fronte geras ;

felices ornent haec instrumenta libellos :

fortunae memorem te decet esse meae.

10

nec fragili geminae poliantur pumice frontes,

hirsutus sparsis ut videare comis.
 neve liturarum pudeat : qui viderit illas,
 de lacrimis factas sentiet esse meis.
 vade, liber, verbisque meis loca grata saluta : 15
 contingam certe quo licet illa pede.
 siquis, ut in populo, nostri non inmemor illi,
 siquis, qui, quid agam, forte requirat, erit,
 vivere me dices, salvum tamen esse negabis ;
 id quoque, quod vivam, munus habere dei. 20
 atque ita tu tacitus,—quaerenti plura legendum,—
 ne, quae non opus est, forte loquare, cave !
 protinus admonitus repetet mea crimina lector,
 et peragar populi publicus ore reus.
 tu cave defendas, quamvis mordebere dictis : 25
 causa patrocínio non bona maior erit.
 invenes aliquem, qui me suspiret ademptum,
 carmina nec siccis perlegat ista génis,
 et tacitus secum, ne quis malus audiat, optet,
 sit mea lenito Caesare poena levis : 30
 nos quoque, quisquis erit, ne sit miser ipse, pre-
 camur,
 placatos misero qui volet esse deos.
 quaeque volet, rata sint, ablataque principis ira
 sedibus in patriis det mihi posse mori !
 ut peragas mandata, liber, culpabere forsán 35
 ingeniique minor laude ferere mei.
 iudicis officium est ut res, ita tempora rerum
 quaerere : quaesito tempore tutus eris.

carmina proveniunt animo deducta sereno :
nubila sunt subitis tempora nostra malis. 40
carmina secessum scribentis et otia quaerunt :
me mare, me venti, me fera iactat hiems.
carminibus metus omnis obest : ego perditus ensem
haesurum iugulo iam puto iamque meo.
haec quoque quod facio, iudex mirabitur aequus, 45
scriptaque cum venia qualiacumque leget.
da mihi Maeoniden et tot circumspice casus,
ingenium tantis excidet omne malis.
denique securus fama, liber, ire memento,
nec tibi sit lecto displicuisse pudor. 50
non ita se praebet nobis fortuna secundam,
ut tibi sit ratio laudis habenda tuae.
donec eram sospes, tituli tangebar amore,
quaerendique mihi nominis ardor erat.
carmina nunc si non studiumque quod obfuit odi, 55
sit satis : ingenio sic fuga parta meo.
tu tamen i pro me : tu, cui licet, aspice Romam !
di facerent, possem nunc meus esse liber !
nec te, quod venias magnam peregrinus in urbem,
ignotum populo posse venire puta. 60
ut titulo careas, ipso noscere colore :
dissimulare velis, te liquet esse meum.
clam tamen intrato, ne te mea carmina laedant :
non sunt ut quondam plena favoris erant.
siquis erit qui te, quia sis meus, esse legendum 65
non putet, e gremio reiciatque suo,

‘inspice’ dic ‘titulum : non sum praeceptor amoris ;
 quas meruit poenas iam dedit illud opus.’

forsitan expectes, an in alta palatia missum
 scandere te iubeam Caesareamque domum. 70

ignoscant augusta mihi loca dique locorum !

venit in hoc illa fulmen ab arce caput.

esse quidem memini mitissima sedibus illis
 numina : sed timeo qui nocuere deos.

terretur minimo pennae stridore columba,
 unguibus, accipiter, saucia facta tuis. 75

nec procul a stabulis audet discedere, si qua
 excussa est avidi dentibus agna lupi.

vitaret caelum Phaëthon, si viveret, et quos
 optarat stulte, tangere nollet equos. 80

me quoque, quae sensi, fateor Iovis arma timere :
 me reor infesto, cum tonat, igne peti.

quicumque Argolica de classe Capherea fugit,
 semper ab Euboicis vela retorquet aquis.

et mea cumba semel vasta percussa procella
 illum, quo laesa est, horret adire locum. 85

ergo cave, liber, et timida circumspice mente :
 ut satis a media sit tibi plebe legi.

dum petit infirmis nimium sublimia pennis
 Icarus, aequoreis nomina fecit aquis. 90

difficile est tamen, hinc remis utaris an aura,
 dicere : consilium resque locusque dabunt.

si poteris vacuo tradi, si cuncta videbis
 mitia, si vires fregerit ira suas,

siquis erit, qui te dubitantem et adire timentem 95
tradat et ante tamen pauca loquatur, adi.
luce bona dominoque tuo felicior ipso
pervenias illuc et mala nostra leves.
namque ea vel nemo, vel qui mihi vulnera fecit
solus Achilleo tollere more potest. 100
tantum ne noceas, dum vis prodesse, videto :
nam spes est animi nostra timore minor.
quaeque quiescebat, ne mota resaeviat ira
et poenae tu sis altera causa, cave !
cum tamen in nostrum fueris penetrabile receptus, 105
contigerisque tuam, scrinia curva, domum :
aspicies illic positos ex ordine fratres,
quos studium cunctos evigilavit idem.
cetera turba palam titulos ostendet apertos,
et sua detecta nomina fronte geret. 110
tres procul obscura latitantes parte videbis ;
sic quoque, quod nemo nescit, amare docent.
hos tu vel fugias, vel, si satis oris habebis,
Oedipodas facito Telegonosque voces.
deque tribus, moneo, si qua est tibi cura parentis, 115
ne quemquam, quamvis ipse docebit, ames.
sunt quoque mutatae, ter quinque volumina, formae,
nuper ab exequiis carmina rapta meis.
his mando dicas, inter mutata referri
fortunae vultum corpora posse meae. 120
namque ea dissimilis subito est effecta priori,
flendaque nunc, aliquo tempore laeta fuit.

plura quidem mandare tibi, si quaeris, habebam ;
 sed vereor tardae causa fuisse viae.
 et si, quae subeunt, tecum, liber, omnia ferres, 125
 sarcina laturo magna futurus eras.
 longa via est, propera ! nobis habitabitur orbis
 ultimus, a terra terra remota mea.

II.

A description of a storm in the Adriatic, encountered by Ovid on his voyage in December, A.D. 8, which almost drove his ship back to the forbidden shores of Italy. He appeals to the gods of the sea for his life and prays to arrive safely at his place of exile: he is not journeying for pleasure or advantage, but in obedience to the Emperor, and does not therefore deserve to perish.

Di maris et caeli,—quid enim nisi vota supersunt ?—
 solvere quassatae parcite membra ratis,
 neve, precor, magni subscribite Caesaris irae !
 saepe premente deo fert deus alter opem.
 mulciber in Troiam, pro Troia stabat Apollo : 5
 aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit.
 oderat Aenean propior Saturnia Turno :
 ille tamen Veneris numine tutus erat.
 saepe ferox cautum petiit Neptunus Ulixen :
 eripuit patruo saepe Minerva suo. 10
 et nobis aliquod, quamvis distamus ab illis,
 quis vetat irato numen adesse deo ?
 verba miser frustra non proficientia perdo :

ipsa graves spargunt ora loquentis aquae ;
terribilisque notus iactat mea dicta, precesque 15
ad quos mittuntur non sinit ire deos.
ergo idem venti, ne causa laedar in una,
velaque nescio quo votaue nostra ferunt.
me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum !
iam iam tacturos sidera summa putes. 20
quantae diducto subsidunt aequore valles !
iam iam tacturas Tartara nigra putes.
quocumque aspicio, nihil est nisi pontus et aër,
fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.
inter utrumque fremunt inmani murmure venti : 25
nescit, cui domino pareat, unda maris.
nam modo purpureo vires capit eurus ab ortu,
nunc zephyrus sero vespere missus adest,
nunc sicca gelidus boreas bacchatur ab arcto,
nunc notus adversa proelia fronte gerit. 30
rector in incerto est, nec quid fugiatve petatve
invenit : ambiguis ars stupet ipsa malis.
scilicet occidimus, nec spes est ulla salutis,
dumque loquor vultus obruit unda meos. 34
opprimet hanc animam fluctus, frustraue precanti
ore necaturas accipiemus aquas.
at pia nil aliud quam me dolet exule coniunx :
hoc unum nostri scitque gemitque mali.
nescit in inmenso iactari corpora ponto,
nescit agi ventis, nescit adesse necem. 40
O bene, quod non sum mecum conscendere passus,

ne mihi mors misero bis patienda foret !
 at nunc, ut peream, quoniam caret illa periclo,
 dimidia certe parte superstes ero.
 ei mihi, quam celeri micuerunt nubila flamma ! 45
 quantus ab aethereo personat axe fragor !
 nec levius tabulae laterum feriuntur ab undis,
 quam grave balistae moenia pulsat onus.
 qui venit hic fluctus fluctus supereminet omnes ;
 posterior nono est undecimoque prior. 50
 nec letum timeo : genus est miserabile leti.
 demite naufragium, mors mihi munus erit.
 est aliquid, fatoque suo ferroque cadentem
 in solida moriens ponere corpus humo,
 et mandare suis aliqua, et sperare sepulcrum, 55
 et non aequoreis piscibus esse cibum. /
 fingite me dignum tali nece, non ego solus
 hic vehor : inmeritos cur mea poena trahit ?
 pro superi viridesque dei, quibus aequora curae,
 utraque iam vestras sistite turba minas : 60
 quamque dedit vitam mitissima Caesaris ira,
 hanc sinite infelix in loca iussa feram.
 si quoque, quam merui, poena me perdere vultis ;
 culpa mea est ipso iudice morte minor.
 mittere me Stygias si iam voluisset ad undas 65
 Caesar, in hoc vestra non eguisset ope.
 est illi nostri non invidiosa cruoris
 copia : quodque dedit, cum volet, ipse feret.
 vos modo, quos certe nullo, puto, crimine laesi,

contenti nostris iam, precor, este malis ! 70
 nec tamen, ut cuncti miserum servare velitis,
 quod periit, salvum iam caput esse potest.
 ut mare considat ventisque ferentibus utar,
 ut mihi parcatis, non minus exul ero !
 non ego divitias avidus sine fine parandi 75
 latum mutandis mercibus aequor aro :
 nec peto, quas quondam petii studiosus, Athenas,
 oppida non Asiae, non loca visa prius.
 non ut Alexandri claram delatus ad urbem
 delicias videam, Nile iocose, tuas. 80
 quod faciles opto ventos,—quis credere possit?—
 Sarmatis est tellus, quam mea vela petunt.
 obligor, ut tangam laevi fera litora Ponti ;
 quodque sit a patria tam fuga tarda, queror.
 nescio quo videam positos ut in orbe Tomitas, 85
 exilem facio per mea vota viam.
 seu me diligitis, tantos conpescite fluctus,
 pronaque sint nostrae numina vestra rati ;
 seu magis odistis, iussae me advertite terrae :
 supplicii pars est in regione mei. 90
 ferte—quid hic facio?—rapidi mea corpora venti !
 Ausonios fines cur mea vela volunt ?
 noluit hoc Caesar : quid, quem fugat ille, tenetis ?
 aspiciat vultus Pontica terra meos.
 et iubet et merui : nec, quae damnaverit ille, 95
 crimina defendi fasque piumque puto.
 si tamen acta deos numquam mortalia fallunt,

a culpa facinus scitis abesse mea.

immo ita si scitis, si me meus abstulit error,
 stultaque mens nobis, non scelerata fuit : 100

quod licet et minimis, domui si favimus illi,
 si satis Augusti publica iussa mihi :

hoc duce si dixi felicia saecula, proque

Caesare tura piis Caesaribusque dedi :

si fuit hic animus nobis, ita parcite divi ! 105

si minus, alta cadens obruat unda caput !

fallor, an incipiunt gravidæ vanescere nubes,

victaque mutati frangitur unda maris ?

non casu ! vos sed sub condicione vocati,

fallere quos non est, hanc mihi fertis opem. 110

III.

Ovid's last night in Rome. His house is filled with the tears and cries of his household, as though it were at his funeral. His wife wishes to accompany him, but is persuaded to stay behind to take care of his interests.

Cum subit illius tristissima noctis imago,

qua mihi supremum tempus in urbe fuit,

cum repeto noctem, qua tot mihi cara reliqui,

labitur ex oculis nunc quoque gutta meis.

iam prope lux aderat, qua me discedere Caesar 5

finibus extremæ iusserat Ausoniae.

nec spatium nec mens fuerat satis apta parandi :

torpuerant longa pectora nostra mora

non mihi servorum, comites non cura legendi,
non aptae profugo vestis opisve fuit. 10

non aliter stupui, quam qui Iovis ignibus ictus
vivit et est vitae nescius ipse suae.

ut tamen hanc animi nubem dolor ipse removit,
et tandem sensus convaluere mei,

adloquor extremum maestos abiturus amicos, 15
qui modo de multis unus et alter erant.

uxor amans flentem flens acrius ipsa tenebat,
imbrem per indignas usque cadente genas.

nata procul Libycis aberat diversa sub oris,
nec poterat fati certior esse mei. 20

quocumque aspiceres, luctus gemitusque sonabant,
formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.

> femina virque meo pueri quoque funere maerent ;
inque domo lacrimas angulus omnis habet :

si licet exemplis in parvis grandibus uti, 25
haec facies Troiae, cum caperetur, erat.

iamque quiescebant voces hominumque canumque,
lunaque nocturnos alta regebat equos :

hanc ego suspiciens et ad hanc Capitolia cernens,
quae nostro frustra iuncta fuere lari, 30

‘numina vicinis habitantia sedibus,’ inquam

‘iamque oculis numquam templa videnda meis,
dique relinquendi, quos urbs habet alta Quirini,
este salutati tempus in omne mihi !

et quamquam sero clipeum post vulnera sumo, 35
attamen hanc odiis exonerate fugam,

caelestique viro, quis me deceperit error,
 dicite, pro culpa ne scelus esse putet!
 ut quod vos scitis, poenae quoque sentiat auctor:
 placato possum non miser esse deo.' 40

hac prece adoravi superos ego, pluribus uxor,
 singultu medios impediēte sonos.

illa etiam ante lares passis adstrata capillis
 contigit extinctos ore tremente focos,
 multaue in adversos effudit verba penates 45
 pro deplorato non valitura viro.

iamque morae spatium nox praecipitata negabat,
 versaue ab axe suo Parrhasis arctos erat.

quid facerem? blando patriae retinebar amore:
 ultima sed iussae nox erat illa fugae. 50

A! quotiens aliquo dixi properante 'quid urges?
 vel quo festinas ire, vel unde, vide!'

A! quotiens certam me sum mentitus habere
 horam, propositae quae foret apta viae.

ter limen tetigi, ter sum revocatus, et ipse 55
 indulgens animo pes mihi tardus erat.

saepe 'vale' dicto rursus sum multa locutus,
 et quasi discedens oscula summa dedi.

saepe eadem mandata dedi meque ipse fefelli,
 respiciens oculis pignora cara meis. 60

denique 'quid propero? Scythia est, quo mittimur,'
 inquam:

'Roma relinquenda est: utraque iusta mora est.
 uxor in aeternum vivo mihi viva negatur,

et domus et fidae dulcia membra domus,
quosque ego dilexi fraterno more sodales, 65
O mihi Thesea pectora iuncta fide !
dum licet, amplectar : numquam fortasse licebit
amplius : in lucro est quae datur hora mihi.’
nec mora, sermonis verba imperfecta relinquo,
complectens animo proxima quaeque meo. 70
dum loquor et flemus, caelo nitidissimus alto,
stella gravis nobis, Lucifer ortus erat.
dividor haud aliter, quam si mea membra relinquam,
et pars abrumpi corpore visa suo est.
sic doluit Mettus tum, cum in contraria versos 75
ultores habuit proditionis equos.
tum vero exoritur, clamor gemitusque meorum,
et feriunt maestae pectora nuda manus.
tum vero coniunx, umeris abeuntis inhaerens,
miscuit haec lacrimis tristia verba meis : 80
‘non potes avelli ! simul hinc, simul ibimus’ inquit :
‘te sequar et coniunx exulis exul ero.
et mihi facta via est, et me capit ultima tellus :
accedam profugae sarcina parva rati.
te iubet a patria discedere Caesaris ira, 85
me pietas : pietas haec mihi Caesar erit.’
taliam temptabat, sicut temptaverat ante,
vixque dedit victas utilitate manus.
egredior—sive illud erat sine funere ferri—
squalidus, inmissis hirta per ora comis. 90
illa dolore amens tenebris narratur abortis

semianimis media procubuisse domo ;
 utque resurrexit foedatis pulvere turpi
 crinibus, et gelida membra levavit humo,
 se modo, desertos modo complorasse penates, 95
 nomen et erepti saepe vocasse viri,
 nec gemuisse minus, quam si nataeque meumque
 vidisset structos corpus habere rogos,
 et voluisse mori, moriendo ponere sensus,
 respectuque tamen non periisse mei. 100
 vivat ! et absentem—quoniam sic fata tulerunt—
 vivat ut auxilio sublevet usque suo.

IV.

A description of another storm in the Ionian Sea.

Tinguitur oceano custos Erymanthidos ursae,
 aequoreasque suo sidere turbat aquas.
 nos tamen Ionium non nostra findimus aequor
 sponte, sed audaces cogimur esse metu.
 ? me miserum ! quantis increscunt aequora ventis, 5
 erutaque ex imis fervet harena fretis !
 monte nec inferior prorae puppique recurvae
 insilit et pictos verberat unda deos.
 pinea texta sonant, pulsī stridore rudentes,
 ingemit et nostris ipsa carina malis. 10
 navita, confessus gelidum pallore timorem,
 iam sequitur victus, non regit arte ratem.

utque parum validus non proficientia rector
 cervicis rigidae frena remittit equo,
 tic non quo voluit, sed quo rapit impetus undae, 15
 aurigam video vela dedisse rati.
 quod nisi mutatas emiserit Aeolus auras,
 in loca iam nobis non adeunda ferar.
 nam procul Illyriis laeva de parte relictis
 interdicta mihi cernitur Italia. 20
 desinat in vetitas, quaeso, contendere terras,
 et mecum magno pareat aura deo.
 dum loquor, et timeo pariter cupioque repelli,
 increpuit quantis viribus unda latus!
 parcite caerulei, vos parcite, numina ponti, 25
 infestumque mihi sit satis esse Iovem.
 vos animam saevae fessam subducite morti,—
 si modo, qui periit, non periisse potest.

V.

Ovid, still on his journey, writes to a friend, who, with a few others, remained faithful to him in his trouble. He does not mention their names, but they will understand: and he begs them to help him and plead his cause; Augustus respects fidelity even in enemies, and will think none the worse of them.

O mihi post nullos umquam memorande sodales!
 O cui praecipue sors mea visa sua est!
 attonitum qui me, memini, carissime, primus

ausus es adloquio sustinuisse tuo,
 qui mihi consilium vivendi mite dedisti, 5
 cum foret in misero pectore mortis amor :
 scis bene, cui dicam, positis pro nomine signis,
 officium nec te fallit, amice, tuum.
 haec mihi semper erunt imis infixæ medullis,
 perpetuusque animæ debitor huius ero, 10
 spiritus et vacuas prius hic tenuandus in auras
 ibit, et in tepido deseret ossa rogo,
 quam subeant animo meritorum oblivia nostro,
 et longa pietas excidat ista die.
 di tibi sint faciles, tibi di nullius egentem 15
 fortunam præstent dissimilemque meae.
 si tamen hæc navis vento ferretur amico,
 ignoraretur forsitan ista fides.
 Thesea Pirithous non tam sensisset amicum,
 si non infernas vivus adisset aquas. 20
 ut foret exemplum veri Phœceus amoris,
 fecerunt furia, tristis Oresta, tuæ.
 si non Euryalus Rutulos cecidisset in hostes,
 Hyrtacidae Nisi gloria nulla foret.
 scilicet ut fulvum spectatur in ignibus aurum, 25
 tempore sic duro est inspicienda fides.
 dum iuvat et vultu ridet Fortuna sereno,
 indelibratas cuncta sequuntur opes :
 at simul intonuit, fugiunt, nec noscitur ulli,
 agminibus comitum qui modo cinctus erat. 30
 atque hæc, exemplis quondam collecta priorum,

nunc mihi sunt propriis cognita vera malis.
vix duo tresve mihi de tot superestis amici ;
cetera Fortunae, non mea turba fuit.
quo magis, O pauci, rebus succurrite laesis, 35
et date naufragio litora tuta meo.
neve metu falso nimium trepidate, timentes,
hac offendatur ne pietate deus.
saepe fidem adversis etiam laudavit in armis,
inque suis amat hanc Caesar, in hoste probat. 40
causa mea est melior, qui non contraria fovi
arma, sed hanc merui simplicitate fugam.
invigiles igitur nostris pro casibus, oro,
deminui si qua numinis ira potest.
scire meos casus siquis desiderat omnis, 45
plus, quam quod fieri res sinit, ille petit.
tot mala sum passus, quot in aethere sidera lucent,
parvaeque quot siccus corpora pulvis habet :
multaque credibili tulimus maiora, ratamque,
quamvis acciderint, non habitura fidem. 50
pars etiam quaedam mecum moriatur oportet,
meque velim possit dissimulante tegi.
si vox infragilis, pectus mihi firmitus aere,
pluraque cum linguis pluribus ora forent,
non tamen idcirco complecterer omnia verbis, 55
materia vires exsuperante meas.
pro duce Neritio docti mala nostra poetae
scribite : Neritio nam mala plura tuli.
ille brevi spatio multis erravit in annis

inter Dulichias Iliacasque domos : 60
 nos freta sideribus totis distantia mensos
 sors tulit in Geticos Sarmaticosque sinus.
 ille habuit fidamque manum sociosque fideles :
 me profugum comites deseruere mei.
 ille suam laetus patriam victorque petebat : 65
 a patria fugi victus et exul ego.
 nec mihi Dulichium domus est Ithaceve Samosve,
 poena quibus non est grandis abesse locis,
 sed quae de septem totum circumspicit orbem
 montibus, imperii Roma deumque locus. 70
 illi corpus erat durum patiensque laborum :
 invalidae vires ingenuaeque mihi.
 ille erat assidue saevis agitatus in armis :
 adsuetus studiis mollibus ipse fui.
 me deus oppressit, nullo mala nostra levante : 75
 bellatrix illi diva ferebat opem.
 cumque minor Iove sit, tumidis qui regnat in undis,
 illum Neptuni, me Iovis ira premit.
 adde, quod illius pars maxima ficta laborum.
 ponitur in nostris fabula nulla malis. 80
 denique quaesitos tetigit tamen ille penates,
 quaeque diu petiit, contigit arva tamen :
 at mihi perpetuo patria tellure carendum,
 ni fuerit laesi mollior ira dei.

VI.

To his wife Marcia. She has been true to him in the midst of description and the greed of enemies, and has safe-guarded his property and interests. She deserves a happier husband and a better poet: but he will immortalise her as far as he can.

Nec tantum Clario Lyde dilecta poetae,
 nec tantum Coo Bittis amata suo est,
 pectoribus quantum tu nostris, uxor, inhaeres,
 digna minus misero, non meliore viro.
 te mea supposita veluti trabe fulta ruina est: 5
 siquid adhuc ego sum, muneris omne tui est.
 tu facis, ut spolium non sim, nec nuder ab illis,
 naufragii tabulas qui petiere mei.
 utque rapax stimulante fame cupidusque cruoris
 incustoditum captat ovile lupus, 10
 aut ut edax vultur corpus circumspicit ecquod
 sub nulla positum cernere possit humo,
 sic mea nescio quis, rebus male fidus acerbis,
 in bona venturus, si paterere, fuit.
 hunc tua per fortis virtus summovit amicos, 15
 nulla quibus reddi gratia digna potest.
 ergo quam misero, tam vero teste probaris,
 hic aliquod pondus si modo testis habet.
 nec probitate tua prior est aut Hēctoris uxor,
 aut comes extincto Laodamia viro. 20
 tu si Maeonium vatem sortita fuisses,
 Penelopes esset fama secunda tuae.

sive tibi hoc debes, nullo pia facta magistro,
 cumque nova mores sunt tibi luce dati,
 femina seu princeps omnes tibi culta per annos 25
 te docet exemplum coniugis esse bonae,
 adsimilemque sui longa adsuetudine fecit,
 grandia si parvis adsimulare licet.
 ei mihi, non magnas quod habent mea carmina vires,
 nostraque sunt meritis ora minora tuis! 30
 siquid et in nobis vivi fuit ante vigoris,
 extinctum longis occidit omne malis:
 prima locum sanctas heroidas inter haberes,
 prima bonis animi conspicerere tui. 34
 quantumcumque tamen praeconia nostra valebunt,
 carminibus vives tempus in omne meis.

VII.

An apology for the unfinished state of the poet's Metamorphoses. He had meant to destroy them before leaving Rome, but there were other copies extant, which had not received his final revision. He sends six apologetic verses which he wishes all who possess the Metamorphoses to prefix.

Siquis habes nostris similes in imagine vultus,
 deme meis hederas, Bacchia sarta, comis.
 ista decent laetos felicia signa poetas:
 temporibus non est apta corona meis.
 hoc tibi dissimula, senti tamen, optime, dici, 5
 in digito qui me fersque refersque tuo,

effigiemque meam fulvo complexus in auro
cara relegati, quae potes, ora vides.
quae quotiens spectas, subeat tibi dicere forsan
‘quam procul a nobis Naso sodalis abest!’ 10
grata tua est pietas : sed carmina maior imago
sunt mea, quae mando qualiacumque legas,
carmina mutatas hominum dicentia formas,
infelix domini quod fuga rupit opus.
haec ego discedens, sicut bene multa meorum, 15
ipse mea posui maestus in igne manu.
utque cremasse suum fertur sub stipite natum
Thestias et melior matre fuisse soror,
sic ego non meritos mecum peritura libellos
imposui rapidis viscera nostra rogis : 20
vel quod eram Musas, ut crimina nostra, perosus,
vel quod adhuc crescens et rude carmen erat.
quae quoniam non sunt penitus sublata, sed extant,
pluribus exemplis scripta fuisse reor.
nunc precor, ut vivant et non ignava legentem 25
otia delectent admoneantque mei.
nec tamen illa legi poterunt patienter ab ullo,
nesciet his summam siquis abesse manum.
ablatum mediis opus est incudibus illud,
defuit et scriptis ultima lima meis. 30
et veniam pro laude peto, laudatus abunde,
non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero.
hos quoque sex versus, in primi fronte libelli
si praeposandos esse putabis, habe :

- 2 ' *Orba parente suo quicumque volumina tangis,* 35
his saltem vestra detur in urbe locus!
quoque magis faveas, haec non sunt edita ab ipso,
sed quasi de domini funere rapta sui.
quicquid in his igitur vitii rude carmen habebit,
emendaturus, si licuisset, eram.' 40

VIII.

An indignant remonstrance with one who had been the poet's friend in happier days but had turned from him on his misfortune without a word of sympathy or even farewell.

In caput alta suum labentur ab aequore retro
 flumina, conversis Solque recurret equis.
 terra feret stellas, caelum findetur aratro,
 unda dabit flammam et dabit ignis aquas;
 omnia naturae praepostera legibus ibunt, 5
 parsque suum mundi nulla tenebit iter;
 omnia iam fient, fieri quae posse negabam,
 et nihil est, de quo non sit habenda fides.
 haec ego vaticinor, quia sum deceptus ab illo,
 laturum misero quem mihi rebar opem. 10
 tantane te, fallax, cepere obliviam nostri,
 afflictumque fuit tantus adire timor,
 ut neque respiceres nec solarere iacentem,
 dure, nec exequias prosequerere meas?
 illud amicitiae sanctum et venerabile nomen 15

re tibi pro vili sub pedibusque iacet ?
quid fuit, ingenti prostratum mole sodalem
visere et adloquiis parte levare tuis :
inque meos si non lacrimam demittere casus,
pauca tamen ficto verba dolore pati ; 20
idque, quod ignoti faciunt, vel dicere saltem,
et vocem populi publicaue ora sequi ;
denique lugubres vultus numquamque videndos
cernere supremo dum licuitque die ;
dicendumque semel toto non amplius aevo 25
accipere et parili reddere voce 'vale' ?
at fecere alii nullo mihi foedere iuncti,
et lacrimas animi signa dedere sui.
quid, nisi convictu causisque valentibus essem
temporis et longi iunctus amore tibi ? 30
quid, nisi tot lusus et tot mea seria nosses,
tot nossem lusus seriaque ipse tua ?
quid, si dumtaxat Romae tibi cognitus essem,
ascitus totiens in genus omne loci ?
cunctane in aequoreos abierunt irrita ventos ? 35
cunctane Lethaeis mersa feruntur aquis ?
non ego te genitum placida reor urbe Quirini,
urbe mea, quae iam non adeunda mihi,
sed scopulis, ponti quos haec habet ora sinistri,
inque feris Scythiae Sarmaticisque iugis ; 40
et tua sunt silicis circum praecordia venae,
et rigidum ferri semina pectus habet ;
quaeque tibi tenero quondam ducenda palato

plena dedit nutrix ubera, tigris erat : /
 aut mala nostra minus quam nunc aliena putares, 45
 duritiaeque mihi non agerere reus.
 sed quoniam accedit fatalibus hoc quoque damnis,
 ut careant numeris tempora prima suis,
 effice, peccati ne sim memor huius, et illo
 officium laudem, quo queror, ore tuum. 50

IX.

All desert the unfortunate. They think that they shall please the Emperor, but are mistaken. Even now Ovid finds consolation in hearing that one who had remained faithful to him was winning high reputation and success. He begs him to use this growing influence in his friend's favour.

Detur inoffenso vitae tibi tangere metam,
 qui legis hoc nobis non inimicus opus.
 atque utinam pro te possent mea vota valere,
 quae pro me duros non tetigere deos !
 donec eris sospes, multos numerabis amicos : 5
 tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.
 aspicias, ut veniant ad candida tecta columbae,
 accipiat nullas sordida turris aves ?
 horrea formicae tendunt ad inania numquam :
 nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes. 10
 utque comes radios per solis euntibus umbra est,
 cum latet hic pressus nubibus, illa fugit :
 mobile sic sequitur Fortunae lumina vulgus,

quae simul inducta nube teguntur, abit.
 haec precor ut semper possint tibi falsa videri ; 15
 sunt tamen eventu vera fatenda meo.
 dum stetimus, turbae quantum satis esset, habebat
 nota quidem, sed non ambitiosa domus.
 at simul impulsa est, omnes timuere ruinam,
 cautaque communi terga dedere fugae. 20
 saeva neque admiror metuunt si fulmina, quorum
 ignibus adflari proxima quaeque solent.
 sed tamen in duris remanentem rebus amicum
 quamlibet invisio Caesar in hoste probat,
 nec solet irasci,—neque enim moderatior alter,— 25
 cum quis in adversis, siquid amavit, amat.
 de comite Argolici postquam cognovit Orestis,
 narratur Pyladen ipse probasse Thoas.
 quae fuit Actoridae cum magno semper Achille,
 laudari solita est Hectoris ore fides. 30
 quod pius ad manes Theseus comes iret amico,
 Tartareum dicunt indoluisse deum.
 Euryali Nisique fide tibi, Turne, relata
 credibile est lacrimis inaduisse genas.
 est etiam miseris pietas, et in hoste probatur : 35
 ei mihi, quam paucos haec mea dicta movent !
 is status, haec rerum nunc est fortuna mearum,
 debeat ut lacrimis nullus adesse modus.
 at mea sunt, proprio quamvis maestissima casu,
 pectora processu facta serena tuo. 40
 hoc ego venturum iam tum, carissime, vidi,

ferret adhuc ista cum minus aura ratem /
 sive aliquod morum, seu vitae labe carentis ?
 est pretium, nemo pluris emendus erat :
 sive per ingenuas aliquis caput extulit artes, 45
 quaelibet eloquio fit bona causa tuo.
 his ego commotus dixi tibi protinus ipsi
 'scaena manet dotes grandis, amice, tuas.'
 haec mihi non ovium fibrae tonitrusve sinistri,
 linguave servatae pennave dixit avis : 50
 augurium ratio est et coniectura futuri :
 hac divinavi notitiamque tuli.
 quae quoniam vera est, tota tibi mente mihi que
 gratulor, ingenium non latuisse tuum.
 at nostrum tenebris utinam latuisset in imis ! 55
 expediit studio lumen abesse meo.
 utque tibi prosunt artes, facunde, severae,
 dissimiles illis sic nocuere mihi.
 vita tamen tibi nota mea est : scis artibus illis
 auctoris mores abstinuisse sui : 60
 scis vetus hoc iuveni lusum mihi carmen, et istos,
 ut non laudandos, sic tamen esse iocos.
 ergo ut defendi nullo mea posse colore,
 sic excusari crimina posse puto.
 qua potes, excusa, nec amici desere causam ! 65
 quo bene coepisti, sic bene semper eas.

X.

On his journey to Tomi Ovid landed on the Isthmus of Corinth and took a ship at Cenchreae, the eastern port of Corinth. Sailing to the Hellespont, instead of entering the strait at once, the ship made the Island of Imbros, then Zerynthos on the coast of Samothrace, where it left Ovid for the winter, as he intended to cross again in the spring to Thrace and pursue his journey on foot, while the ship went through the Hellespont and the Bosphorus to Tomi.

Est mihi sitque, precor, flavae tutela Minervae,
 navis et a picta casside nomen habet.
 sive opus est velis, minimam bene currit ad auram,
 sive opus est remo, remige carpit iter.
 nec comites volucris contenta est vincere cursu, 5
 occupat egressas quamlibet ante rates ;
 et patitur fluctus fertque assilientia longe
 aequora, nec saevis victa fatiscit aquis.
 illa, Corinthiacis primum mihi cognita Cenchreis,
 fida manet trepidae duxque comesque fugae ; 10
 perque tot eventus et iniquis concita ventis
 aequora Palladio numine tuta fuit.
 nunc quoque tuta, precor, vasti secet ostia Ponti,
 quasque petit, Getici litoris intret aquas.
 quae simul Aeoliae mare me deduxit in Helles 15
 et longum tenui limite fecit iter,
 fleximus in laevum cursus, et ab Hectoris urbe
 venimus ad portus, Imbria terra, tuos.
 inde levi vento Zerynthia litora nacta,

Threïciam tetigit fessa carina Samon. 20
 saltus ab hac contra brevis est Tempyra petenti.
 hac dominum tenuis est illa secuta suum.
 nam mihi Bistonios placuit pede carpere campos :
 Hellespontiacas illa relegit aquas,
 Dardaniamque petit, auctoris nomen habentem, 25
 et te ruricola, Lampsace, tuta deo,
 quodque per angustas vectae male virginis undas
 Seston Abydena separat urbe fretum,
 inque Propontiâcis haerentem Cyzicon oris,
 Cyzicon, Haemoniae nobile gentis opus, 30
 quaeque tenent Ponti Byzantia litora fauces :
 hic locus est gemini ianua vasta maris.
 haec, precor, evincat, propulsaque fortibus austris
 transeat instabilis strenua Cyaneas
 Thyniacosque sinus, et ab his per Apollinis urbem 35
 arta sub Anchiali moenia tendat iter.
 inde Mesembriacos portus et Odesson et arces
 praetereat dictas nomine, Bacche, tuo,
 et quos Alcathoi memorant e moenibus ortos
 sedibus his profugos constituisse larem. 40
 a quibus adveniat Miletida sospes ad urbem,
 offensi quo me detulit ira dei.
 haec si contigerint, meritae cadet agna Minervae :
 non facit ad nostras hostia maior opes.
 vos quoque, Tyndaridae, quos haec colit insula,
 fratres, 45
 mite precor duplici numen adesse viae !

altera namque parat Symplegadas ire per artas,
 scindere Bistonias altera puppis aquas.
 vos facite, ut ventos, loca cum diversa petamus,
 illa suos habeat, nec minus illa suos. 50

XI.

An epilogue. The elegies contained in this book were written on his journey in the midst of storms at sea or dangers on land; errors and weaknesses, therefore, should be pardoned. It is written on his voyage from Samothrace.

Littera quaecumque est toto tibi lecta libello,
 est mihi sollicito tempore facta viae.
 aut haec me, gelido tremerem cum mense Decembri,
 scribentem mediis Hadria vidit aquis : 4
 aut, postquam bimarem cursu superavimus Isthmon,
 alteraque est nostrae sumpta carina fugae,
 quod facerem versus inter fera murmura ponti,
 Cycladas Aegaeas obstipuisse puto.
 ipse ego nunc miror tantis animique marisque
 fluctibus ingenium non cecidisse meum. 10
 seu stupor huic studio, sive est insania nomen,
 omnis ab hac cura mens relevata mea est.
 saepe ego nimboris dubius iactabar ab Haedis,
 saepe minax Steropes sidere pontus erat,
 fuscabatque diem custos Erymanthidos ursae, 15
 aut Hyadas seris hauserat auster aquis,
 saepe maris pars intus erat : tamen ipse trementi

carmina ducebam qualiacumque manu.
nunc quoque contenti stridunt aquilone rudentes,
inque modum tumuli concava surgit aqua. 20
ipse gubernator tollens ad sidera palmas
exposcit votis, inmemor artis, opem.
quocumque aspexi, nihil est nisi mortis imago,
quam dubia timeo mente, timensque precor.
attigero portum, portu terrebor ab ipso : 25
plus habet infesta terra timoris aqua.
nam simul insidiis hominum pelagique laboro,
et faciunt geminos ensis et unda metus.
ille meo vereor ne speret sanguine praedam,
haec titulum nostrae mortis habere velit. 30
barbara pars laeva est avidaeque adsueta rapinae,
quam cruor et caedes bellaque semper habent.
cumque sit hibernis agitatum fluctibus aequor,
pectora sunt ipso turbidiora mari.
quo magis his debes ignoscere, candide lector, 35
si spe sunt, ut sunt, inferiora tua.
non haec in nostris, ut quondam, scripsimus hortis,
nec, consuete, meum, lectule, corpus habes.
iactor in indomitò brumali luce profundo,
ipsaque caeruleis charta feritur aquis. 40
improba pugnat hiems indignaturque, quod ausim
scribere se rigidas incutiente minas.
vincat hiems hominem ! sed eodem tempore, quaeso,
ipse modum statuam carminis, illa sui.

NOTES.

ELEGY I.

2. **quod**, 'in that.' For *quod*, giving the reason for regret after an exclamation of sorrow, cp. *Am.* 2, 3, 1, *ei mihi quod dominam serves*.

3. **exulis**, *sc. librum*.

4. **temporis huius**, 'of my present fortune.' *Tempus* is used for the state of a person or persons in the time. Cp. *temporis arma*, 'arms demanded by the state of things.' *Tr.* 4, 10, 106. The plural is more common in this sense. Cp. 3, 1, 10, *carmine temporibus conveniente suis*.

5. **vaccinia**, 'blueberries,' which were used in making a common dye in Gaul. Pliny, *N. H.* 16, § 77, *vaccinia Italiae aucupiis sola, Galliae vero etiam tinquendae causa sed servitiorum vestis*. The reference is here to the cover of the book, a piece of parchment or *membrana* wrapped round the roll, which was of various colours: *purple*, see *Mart.* 10, 93, 3, *carmina purpurea sed modo culta toga*: *yellow*, *Tibull.* 3, 1, 9, *lutea sed niveum involvat membrana libellum*. Ovid's book is to have a plain wrapper, perhaps because he could get no other, for he expects that the colour will at once suggest to his friends from whom it comes, *Pont.* 4, 13, 3, *unde salutaris color hic tibi protinus index*. Or perhaps this is a direction to the *librarius* at Rome, who was to have it copied and got ready for publication.

velent, used of 'covering' books, Mart. 3, 2, 10, *et te purpura delicata velet*.

6. **conueniens**, used as adjective, cp. *Pont.* 3, 3, 99, *conueniens animo genus est tibi*. **luctibus**, 'grief,' plur. for sing.

7. **titulus**, a label fastened to the edge of the roll, so as to hang down from the end of it when rolled up, and containing the title of the book. Cp. *Pont.* 4, 13, 7, *Ipse quoque, ut chartae titulum de fronte revelles, Quod sit opus videor dicere posse tuum*. It was usually coloured red, Mart. 3, 2, 11, *et cocco rubeat superbus index*.

cedro, 'cedar oil,' was used for preserving the paper or parchment from moths and decay, Mart. 3, 2, 7, *cedro nunc licet ambules perunctus*. Persius, 1, 42, *cedro digna locutus*, 'having said something worth preserving.' Cp. Hor. *A. P.* 331, *speramus carmina fingi posse linenda cedro et levi servanda cupresso*. But it was also used for colouring the pages, *Trist.* 3, 1, 3, *quod neque sum cedro flavus*.

charta is properly 'paper' made of papyrus, but Ovid uses it loosely for any writing material.

8. **nec ... geras**, jussive subj., 'have your roller-ends uncoloured and without any blacking of the surface.' The *frons* of a book (*volumen*) was the end of the roll, which was rubbed smooth with pumice and stained black; the *cornua* were ornaments at the end of the stick on which the volume was rolled. They were painted, and the whole end was called *umbilicus*. Mart. 5, 6, 14, *quae cedro decorata, purpuraque nigris pagina crevit umbilicis*. Mart. 3, 2, 7, *et frontis gemino decens honore pictis luxurieris umbilicis*. Tib. 3, 1, 12, *atque inter geminas pignantur cornua frontes*. These passages show that the *cornua* are not necessarily anything projecting from the end of the roll, they are the ends of the stick painted with some different colour from the edges of the roll, as it appears

when rolled up. Ovid says that the *cornua* of his roll are to be left white,—unstained wood.

9. *instrumenta*, ‘dress,’ ‘ornaments.’ Cp. *Met.* 74, 767, *anilia instrumenta*, the ‘ornaments’ or ‘get-up’ of an old woman.

11. *pumice frontes*, see on *v.* 8.

12. *hirsutus ... comis*. Some hairs are to be left on the parchment wrapper as an emblem of the writer’s own state, who was (*infra* 3, 38) *squalidus immixtis hirta per ora comis*. For the appearance of the parchment, cp. *Tib.* 3, 1, 10, *pumex et canas tondeat ante comas*.

13. *litturarum*, ‘erasures’ or ‘blottings-out.’ *Epist.* 3, 3, *quascunque aspicias lacrimas fecere lituras*. *Trist.* 3, 1, 15, *littera suffusas quod habet maculosa lituras, laesit opus lacrimis ipse poeta suum*.

15. *loca grata*, ‘places dear to me,’ *sc.* Rome.

16. *quo licet ... pede*, ‘with the only foot permitted me,’ *sc.* my verses. There is an intentional play on the meaning of *pes*, ‘metre.’

17. *ut in populo*, ‘as we may expect in a whole people.’ Cp. *Pont.* 4, 4, 11, *si quis, ut in populo, qui sitis et unde requiret*.

illi = illic, ‘there.’ *Verg. G.* 1, 54.

18. *siquis*, *sc. est*.

quid agam, ‘how I am.’

20. *munus dei*, ‘as the favour of a god,’ *sc.* Augustus, to whom while yet alive inscriptions with this title and even temples were set up in various places. See *infra*, 2, 61. *Pont.* 4, 4, 31, *vivit adhuc vitamque tibi debere fatetur, quam prius a miti Caesare munus habet*.

quod vivam, 'that I am alive at all,' subj. because oblique. It is part of what the book is to say.

21. **ita**, 'having said thus much.' **quaerenti ... legendum** is parenthetical 'if anyone wants to know more he must read the book.'

22. **quae non opus est**, *sc. loqui*, 'which it is not necessary to say,' a *litotes* for 'which had better not be said.'

23. **admonitus**, 'if he is reminded.'

repetet, 'he will recall,' cp. 3, 3.

24. **peragar ... reus**, 'I shall be openly tried and condemned by the mouth of the people,' 'by the popular verdict.' **peragere reum** is 'to prosecute to conviction.' Cp. Tac. *Ann.* 4, 21, *receptus est reus neque peractus ob mortem opportunam. Pont.* 4, 6, 30, *posse tuo peragi vix putet ore reos.*

25. **quamvis mordebere**, 'although you will be attacked.' With the indicative *quamvis* indicates a certain result, not a supposititious one, *infra v.* 117. *Ep.* 13, 119, *quae mihi dum referes, quamvis audire iuvabit.* Roby, § 1627.

26. **patrocinio maior**, 'too great for your patronage,' 'more serious than you can undertake to be the advocate of.' Others read *peior*, 'the worse for your patronage.'

28. **genis**, 'eye-balls.' Cp. 3, 18.

29. **malus**, 'ill-disposed,' 'malicious.'

30. **sit = ut sit**. After verbs expressing willingness or permission *ut* is often omitted, cp. Cic. *de fin.* 1, 7, *vellem ipse fuisset instructor.*

30. **lenito Caesare**, 'by Caesar becoming softened.'
levis, 'lighter.'

33. **ablata ... ira**, 'the removal of the Emperor's anger.'

35. **ut peragas**, 'though you fully perform.' See 61.

36. *ferere*, 'you will be said to be,' 'you will be considered.'

37, 38. A critic, like a judge, ought to consider not only the actual composition of a book, but the circumstances in which it was composed. On that point you will be safe of acquittal, for nothing could be more unfavourable than the circumstances in which I wrote.

38. *quaesito tempore*, 'when the circumstances of the time are ascertained.'

41. *secessum*, 'retirement,' 'privacy.' Cp. 3, 14, 41, *nec quo secedam locus est*.

43. *perditus*, 'in my ruined state.'

44. *iam ... iamque*, 'every moment.'

45. *aequus*, 'candid,' 'equitable.'

facio, 'compose.' Cp. *ποιεῖν, ποιήτης*.

47. *da Maeoniden*, 'let us suppose a Homer.' See 6, 21.

et tot ... casus, 'and then take account of all my misfortunes.' [Merkel reads *circumice*, 'and then surround him with as many misfortunes as surround me.' It is a very tempting reading, but is against the mss.]

48. *tantis ... malis*, abl. of cause.

excidet, 'will leave him,' 'will disappear.'

53. *sospes*, 'not an exile.'

tituli, 'honour,' 'fame.' A metaphor drawn from the title or inscription on a statue, bust, or the like. *Ep.* 6, 100, *titulo coniugis uxor obest*. Cp. 11, 30.

55. *quod obfuit*, 'the pursuit which ruined me,' referring to the ostensible reason given for his banishment, namely, the immorality of his *Ars Amatoria*.

56. *sic*, 'so entirely was my exile the fruit of my own genius for poetry.' *parta*, *sc. est*.

58. *facere*, the imperfect subjunctive in the expression of a wish now impossible of fulfilment, 'Oh that they might have granted me the power to take the place of my book,' *i.e.* by going to Rome.

61. *ut*. See *supra*, 35.

67. *titulum*, see *v.* 7.

68. *illud opus*, the *Ars Amatoria*, which had not only caused its author's exile, but had itself been turned out of the library attached to the temple of Apollo on the Palatine, from that of the Porticus Octaviae, and from that in the Atrium Libertatis. See *Trist.* 3, 1, 60-80.

72. *fulmen*, *sc.* the edict for his banishment, which came from the Emperor's palace on the Palatine.

78. *excussa*, 'freed from.'

79. *Phaëthon*, son of Phoebus, begged from his father to be allowed to drive the horses of the Sun, and was slain by a thunderbolt of Jupiter, when he seemed on the point of firing the world. *Met.* 2, 153 *sq.*

83. *Capherea* (Greek acc. from *Καφρηεύς*) alluding to the story that the Greek fleet on its return from Troy was wrecked off the promontory of Caphereus, on the south-eastern extremity of Euboea.

84. *vela retorquet*, 'tacks away from.'

88. *ut*, 'take care that.'

a media ... plebe, 'by the common people,' 'the rank and file.' Cp. *Fast.* 5, 19, *saepe aliquis solio, quod tu Saturne tenebas, ausus de media plebe sedere deus.*

90. *Icarus*. The story of Icarus, who attempted to fly with the wings made by his father Daedalus, and fell into the southern part of the Aegean, which thus got its name of 'Icarian sea,' is told in *Met.* 183-235.

nomina fecit, 'gave a name to.' *Met.* 13, 617, *praepetibus subitis nomen facit auctor.* *Hor. Od.* 4, 2, 3, *vitreo daturus nomina ponto.*

91. **utaris ... dicere**, 'to bid you use.' For the omission of *ut* after verbs implying permission, command, etc., see *vv.* 30, 119.

hinc, at this distance from Rome.

remis ... an aura, 'oars or sail,' *i.e.* whether you should hasten or go leisurely.

93. **vacuo**, to Caesar in a moment of leisure.

94. **si vires ... suas**, 'if his anger has been mitigated.'

97. **luce bona**, 'on a lucky day.' *Fast.* 1, 72, *nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die.*

98. **illuc**, into Caesar's presence.

100. **Achilleo ... more**, 'after the manner of Achilles,' referring to the story of Telephus, king of Mysia, who being wounded by the spear of Achilles when resisting the march of the Greeks, was told by an oracle that he could be only cured by the spear which wounded him. *Tr.* 5, 2, 15, *Telephus aeterna consumptus tabe perisset, Si non quae nocuit dextra tulisset opem.*

104. **altera causa**, 'a second cause.'

106. **scrinia curva**, 'circular book-case,' a sort of round box or case, with divisions or pigeon holes, in which the rolls were placed on end. See the engravings in Rich's *Dictionary of Antiquities* under *scrinia* and *capsa*, from pictures at Pompeii. *Mart.* 1, 3, 4, *scrinia da magnis (libris)*; 4, 33, 1, *plena laboratis habeas cum scrinia libris*, etc. *Ex Pont.* 1, 1, 24, *doctus et in promptu scrinia Brutus habet.* It was secured by a seal sometimes, *Mart.* 1, 67, 5, *curas, ... quas novit unus scrinioque signatas custodit ipse virginis pater chartae.*

107. *fratres*, *i.e.* Ovid's other books, *Amores*, *Ars*, *Remedium*, *Heroidum Epistulae*, etc.

108. *evigilavit*, 'produced by its work at night.' Cp. Cicero, 2 *Phil.* § 20, *me perfecisse ... ut meae vigiliae meaeque litterae et juventuti utilitatis et nomini Romano laudis aliquid adferrent.*

109, 110. *titulos ... fronte.* See *vv.* 7, 8.

111. *tres*, the three books of the *Ars Amatoria*.

112. *sic quoque*, even when so concealed.

113. *si satis oris habebis*, 'if you can speak for shame.'

114. 'Call them parricides,' as having been the death of their author. Telegonus was the son of Ulysses and Circe, and, according to one legend, killed his father unwittingly. He afterwards founded *Tibur*, which Horace (*Od.* 3, 29, 8) therefore calls *Telegoni iuga parricidae*.

Oedipus, exposed as an infant, grew up and killed his father without knowing him, in a quarrel about the passing of their chariots.

116. *quamvis ... docebit*, 'though in fact it will teach you to love.' See on *v.* 25.

117. *mutatae ... formae*, *i.e.* the fifteen books of the *Metamorphoses*.

volumina, 'rolls.' Each book would be on a separate roll. Hence our word 'volume.'

118. *ab exequiis*, 'from the funeral pyre to which I had assigned them.' For Ovid says that he burnt the *Metamorphoses*, but that other copies existed. See 7, 13-24.

119. *mando dicas*, 'I bid you say.' See on *vv.* 30, 91.

referri, 'to be counted' or 'reckoned.'

inter mutata ... corpora, 'among things that have suffered change.'

122. *aliquo ... fuit*, 'there *was* a time when she (fortune) was smiling.'

aliquo tempore, 'at some time,' opp. to *numquam*.

124. *vereor ... fuisse*, 'I fear to have been.' The infinitive takes the place of an accusative, a construction found in most writers.

125. *subeunt*, 'occur to my mind.' Cp. 3, 1.

126. *futurus eras*, 'you were likely to be.' Indic. of certain result for subj. in apodosis. Verg. *Aen.* 2, 54, *si mens non laeva fuisset, impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras*.

127. *nobis*, dat. of agent with passive verb.

ultimus orbis, 'the farthest part of the world.' Cp. 3, 4, 51, *ulterius nihil est nisi non habitabile frigus: heu quam vicina est ultima terra mihi!*

ELEGY II.

2. *membra*, 'the planks' of the ship.

3. *subscribite*, 'add your support to,' a metaphor taken from the law courts, where men gave their names as supporters of this or that accusation. Cp. Suet. *Nero*, 10, *cum de supplicio cuiusdam capite damnato ut ex mere subscriberet admoneretur*. Cic. *pro Cluent.* § 131, *in L. Popillium subscripsit L. Gelius, quod is pecuniam accepisset*, etc.

7. *propior*, 'being more nearly allied,' 'more favourable to.'

11. *quamvis distamus*, 'though of course I am not to be classed with these heroes.' For indic. see 1, 25.

12. *irato ... deo*, 'though one god (*sc.* Augustus) is wroth.'

14. *graves aquae*, 'dangerous waves.'

17. *causa ... in una*, 'in *only* one particular.'

in, 'in regard to.' *Ep.* 4, 114, *in magnis laesi rebus uterque sumus*; *ib.* 6, 12, *felix in numero quoque sum*. He means that the winds do him a double injury,—they carry him out of his course and disperse his prayers.

19-22. Cp. *Ps.* cvii., 26, "They are carried up to the heaven and down again to the deep, their soul melteth away because of their trouble." Verg. *Aen.* 1, 105, *insequitur cumulo prae-ruptus aquae mons, hi summo in fluctu pendent; his unda dehiscens terram inter fluctus operit*.

26. *cui domino*, 'which master to obey,' *i.e.* which of the four winds.

27. *purpureo ab ortu*, 'from the bright east.'

28. *sero vespere*, 'from the west,' where the evening star appears late in the day.

29. *bacchatur*, 'rages' like a bacchanal who is frenzied by Bacchus.

arcto, 'the Bear,' 'the North Pole Star,' 'the north'; *sicca*, because it does not sink in ocean.

30. *adversa fronte*, 'dead against' the north wind.

32. *ars*, 'the art of navigation.'

ambiguus, because of the contrary winds.

37. *at ... coniunx*, 'however it is some comfort that my wife knows nothing of all this, and has no farther grief than the knowledge of my exile.'

me exule, the abl. absolute expresses the circumstances in which she grieves. It can only stand in apposition to *nil aliud quam* by regarding it as equivalent to *exilium meum*.

38. *hoc unum ... nostri*, 'this one misery of mine and no more.' *mali*, part. genitive.

41. **O bene**, *sc. factum*, 'Oh, what a blessing.' Others read **di bene**, *sc. fecerunt*.

43. **at nunc**, 'as it is,' 'as things are.'

ut peream, 'even should I perish,' concessive use of *ut*, 1, 35, 61; *L. P.* § 178, 448, note 2; *infra*, v. 71. *Ep.* 1, 116, *protinus ut venias, facta videbor anus*.

44. **dimidia ... parte**, 'in half of myself,' may be considered as abl. of the part affected, or abl. of quantity, 'by half.'

46. **axe**, 'heaven.' The axis of the heaven is put for the whole heaven itself. *Met.* 1, 254, *sed timuit ne forte sacer tot ab ignibus aether conciperet flammam longusque ardesceret axis*.

47. **tabulae**, 'timbers.' *Met.* 11, 426, *aequora me terrent, et ponti tristis imago, et laceras nuper tabulas in litore vidi*.

48. **balistae ... onus**, the weight of stone or lead thrown by a balista or cannon (*βάλλειν*). These were of two sorts, *maiores* and *minores* [*Liv.* 26, 47]. The larger would be used to throw large masses of stone against walls or from walls; the smaller were conveyed on waggons or dragged by mules on to the field of battle, or to various positions in a pass or any high ground that had to be defended. *Livy*, 32, 10, *catapultaeque ballistaeque in omnibus prope rupibus, quasi in muris, dispositae*.

49, 50. 'Every tenth wave is the highest.' A belief elsewhere referred to. See *Valer. Flacc. Arg.* 2, 54, *quoties et Palladis arte incassum decimae cecidit tumor arduus undae*.

53. **fatoque suo ferroque**, 'whether at one's natural time or by the sword.' It may be said that there is no contrast, as in any case a man dies *fato suo*; but *ferro* represents a violent death, before one's natural time (*ὑπὲρ μόρον*).

53-56. The sentiment is partly the universal feeling that makes us desire to die among friendly faces and to rest in

well-known scenes, such as that expressed by Tennyson (*In Memoriam*, x.):

“O to us,
The fools of habit, sweeter seems
To rest beneath the clover sod,
That takes the sunshine and the rains,
Or where the kneeling hamlet drains
The chalice of the grapes of God ;
Than if with thee the roaring wells
Should gulf him fathom-deep in brine ;
And hands so often clasp'd in mine,
Should toss with tangle and with shells.”

But partly also it comes from the belief that rites of sepulture were necessary for the rest of the soul, rites which a drowned man would be without. See Hor. *Od.* 1, 28, 23-36.

57, 58. *non ego ... vehor*, ‘I am not the only one on board this vessel.’ *trahit*, ‘involves.’

59. *virides dei*, ‘gods of the sea.’ Cp. *Ep.* 5, 57, *virides Nereides*; 9, 14, *Nereus caeruleus*. Hor. *Od.* 1, 17, 10, *vitrea Circe*. The characteristics of the sea are attributed to the gods.

curae, the dative of the predicate. *L. P.* § 225.

60. *utraque ... turba*, ‘both classes’ of gods, *i.e.* of heaven and of the sea.

62. *iussa*, commanded by Caesar, *i.e.* the place of his exile.

66. *in hoc*, ‘in doing so.’

67, 68. *est illi ... copia*, ‘he (Caesar) has a power to shed my blood, the exercise of which cannot be begrudged him. For *copia*, cp. *Ep.* 19, 75, *copia cursus*, ‘power to enter upon a voyage.’ By *non invidiosa* he means that Caesar can put him to death if he chooses without exciting unfavourable remark.

feret, ‘will take away.’

69. **vos modo**, *sc.* 'ye gods!'

71. **ut**, 'though.' See *v.* 43.

73. **ventis ferentibus**, 'favourable winds.' *Amor.* 3, 11, 51, *lintea dem potius ventisque ferentibus utar.* *Ep.* 16, 125, *portubus egredior ventisque ferentibus usus*, etc.

76. **mercibus mutandis**, 'for the exchange of merchandise,' the purpose expressed by the gerundive, *L. P.* § 379.

77. **studiosus**, *i.e.* as a young man when he went to study at the University of Athens, which was the fashion in his day. We hear of Horace there, the only son of Cicero, and many others.

78. **oppida ... Asiae**. Ovid had visited Asia Minor in the company of Macer, a poet who wrote on the Trojan war. See *Pont.* 4, 19, 21, *te duce magnificas Asiae perspeximus urbes*.

79. **Alexandri ... urbem**. Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great in B.C. 332.

80. **delicias**, 'pleasures,' or perhaps 'favourites,' players and the like. **iocose**, Ovid seems to call the Nile *iocosus* because of the players or musicians brought from Egypt. See *A. A.* 3, 318, *Niliacis carmina lusa modis*. See also Mayor on *Juv.*, 15, 46, for the amusements there.

81. **quod ... opto**, 'as to my wishing for favourable winds.'

83. **obligor, ut tangam**, 'I am bound to reach.'

laevi Ponti, 'of the Pontus on its left (*i.e.* western) shore.' *Tr.* 4, 10, 98, *cum maris Euxini positos ad laeva Tomitas quaerere me laesi principis ira iubet*.

85, 86. **nescio quo ... in orbe**, 'in some unknown part of the world.'

86. **per mea vota**, 'as far as my prayers can do it.' **exilem**, 'short.' Ovid means that though he would naturally be in no hurry to get to such a place, the dangers of the journey are

so great that he even prays to have it shortened, though the result will be that he arrive the sooner at the dreaded place of punishment. [Many other explanations of *exilem* have been proposed.]

88. *prona*, 'inclined to favour.'

90. *est in regione*, *sc.* 'part of my punishment consists in the region in which I have to live.'

92. *Ausonios*, see 3, 6.

95. *damnaverit*, subj. because it is descriptive; 'such crimes as *he* has condemned.'

98. *scitis*, 'ye gods know.'

99. *immo ita si scitis*, 'nay rather, if you know this.' *Ita scire* may be compared with *ita inquam = hoc dico*, Cic. 14 *Phil.* § 12. The *si* through these lines indicates no doubt. It might be equally well translated 'as.'

error, Ovid often asserts that his offence was an error rather than a crime; cp. 3, 37; 4, 43, *abfuit omne peccato facinus consiliumque meo*.

101. *domui ... illi*, *sc.* the imperial family, 102, 'If I was content with the policy of Augustus.'

103. *hoc duce*, 'if I declared the age a happy one that had such a leader as Caesar.'

104. *Caesaribus*, Caesar's grandsons and adopted sons.

105. *ita*, 'on these grounds,' 'on this understanding.'

107. *gravidae*, 'storm-laden.'

108. *mutati*, 'changed for the better.'

ELEGY III.

1. *subit*, 'occurs to my mind,' 1, 125.

imago, 'idea.' Cp. *F.* 2, 734, *quotiens pugnantis imago me subit*.

6. *Ausoiae*, 'Italy,' from the *Ausōnes*, an ancient people of Latium. See 2, 92.

7. *parandi* is the genitive after *spatium*, 'I had not had time for making preparations.' It can only depend on *apta* also by a kind of zeugma, for *apta* requires the dative. Some indeed read *paranti*.

8. *longa mora*, 'the long delay' meant seems to be that between his receiving the order and the beginning preparations for departure.

10. *vestis opisve*, *sc. cura*.

13. *dolor ipse*, 'the very pang of the grief removed the cloud which obscured my faculties.'

16. *unus et alter*, 'one or two.'

19, 20. *diversa*, 'far removed.' We do not know anything certain of this daughter of Ovid's, either by which of his three wives she was born or whom she married first. Only in *P.* 4, 10, 75, he tells us that she was twice married, and had a child by each husband.

*Filia bis prima mea me fecunda iuventa,
sed non ex uno coniuge, fecit avum.*

Her husband appears to have had some provincial employment in Africa, and Seneca (*Dial.* 2, 17, 1) mentions *Fidus Cornelius* as a son-in-law of Ovid. Her name is usually said to have been *Perilla*. See on *Tr.* 3, 7.

20. *fati certior esse*, 'to be informed of my fate'; for *de meo fato*, cp. *Met.* 14, 289, *nec tantae cladis ab illo certior ad Circen ultor venisset Ulixes*.

22. *non taciti*, *litotes* for 'noisy,' 'accompanied by loud lamentations.'

intus, 'indoors.'

26. *cum caperetur*, 'when it was being taken.' The capture of Troy is the natural example for a poet to take

of sudden disaster and dismay, where, as Vergil (*Aen.* 2, 297) says, *diverso interea miscentur moenia luctu.*

29. *ad hanc*, 'by her light.' Cp. *M.* 4, 220, *famulas ad lumina cernit seria versato ducentem stamina fuso.* }

30. *frustra*, because the gods of the Capitol did not save him.

32. *iamque*, 'and henceforth.'

34. 'Take this salutation from me to last for all time,' *sc.* 'Farewell for ever!'

35, 36. 'And although such precautions are too late, yet at least relieve my banishment from the burden of Caesar's anger,' *i.e.* don't let me be hated as well as banished. 'To assume the shield after the wound' is a proverb like our 'To shut the stable door when the horse is stolen.'

37. *caelesti viro*, *sc.* Augustus. error, see 2. 99.

39. *quod vos scitis*, 'what you know as certain,' *i.e.* my innocence.

40. *possum non miser esse*, 'it is possible that I may cease to be miserable': *i.e.* 'I may be pardoned,' or, 'I may find my exile less unhappy.'

43, 44. *adstrata*, 'having thrown herself on the ground at the altars.' They are *extinctos* as a sign of mourning, *F.* 2, 564.

45. *in adversos*, 'to their faces,' opposed to *adstrata*. Sometimes she threw herself on the ground, sometimes raised herself and looked at the gods. For *adversos*, cp. *F.* 1, 576.

46. *deplorato*, 'already ruined,' lit. 'over whom the last lamentations have been uttered.'

47, 48. *nox praecipitata*, 'the night hurrying to its close.' The night is confounded with the constellations setting as it comes to an end, as though the whole sky revolved with its

stars. *praecipitata* is used in a middle sense, cp. *Met.* 4, 91, *lux, tarde discedere visa, praecipitatur aquis*. In Vergil (*Aen.* 2, 9) it is used intransitively of the coming of night, *et iam nox humida caelo praecipitat*.

Parrhasis arctos, 'The Arcadian Bear,' from Parrhasia, a town in Arcadia. The Great Bear is so called because of the myth which described Calliste, daughter of an Arcadian king, as changed into a she-bear by the jealous Juno, and transferred to heaven by Jupiter as the Great Bear or Helice—Milton's 'Star of Arcady.'

versa ab axe suo erat, 'had completed its revolution,' lit. 'had been turned by or on its axis.' For *ab* (which expresses rather the *origin* of the motion than the *instrument*, though the distinction is sometimes almost imperceptible), cp. 11, 25. *A. A.* 1, 724, *Candidus in nautis turpis color: aequoris unda debet et a radiis sideris esse niger*.

49. *quid facerem?* 'what was I to do?' Deliberative subj.

50. *ultima iussae fugae*, 'the last *before* the banishment.'

53. *certam*, 'fixed,' *i.e.* in my own mind.

60. *pignora cara*, 'my dear pledges,' generally used of children, but Ovid has told us that his daughter was away, and we hear of no other children. He must mean his wife and household generally.

64. *membra*, 'members,' of persons, cp. *Trist.* 4, 10, 48, *dulcia convictus membra fuere mei*.

65. *sodales*, members of his *sodalitium* or club. *Trist.* 4, 10, 45, *Saepe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes iure sodaliti, quo mihi iunctus erat*. *Infra* 7. 10. But Ovid uses it often of the ties of friendship.

66. *Thesēā fide*, 'Thesean fidelity,' such as that which Theseus showed to Pirithous, when he went down to Hades

to seek his friend. Ovid means to infer that his friends will also confront the extremity of danger for him.

68. *in lucro*, 'to be counted as gain,' 'is so much to the good.' Cp. Hor. *Od.* 1, 9, 14, *quem Fors dierum cunq̄ue dabit, lucro appone.*

70. *animo proxima quaeque*, 'all that is nearest and dearest to my soul.'

72. *gravis nobis*, 'herald of danger to me,' because marking the day beyond which he might not be found in Rome.

75. *Mettus*, According to Livy (1, 23-28) Mettius Fufetius [or *Mettus*, Verg. *Aen.* 8, 642] was Dictator of Alba in the reign of Tullus Hostilius at Rome. In a war between Rome and Fidenae, Mettius though professing to help the Roman king in accordance with his treaty, kept his men away from the field, waiting to see which would win. In punishment for this 'facing both ways,' Tullus, after his victory, caused Mettius to be fastened to two chariots and torn asunder.

83. *me capit*, 'has room for me.'

84. *accedam*, 'I shall be but the addition of a light item in the freight.'

profugae rati, 'to an exile's ship.' The epithet of the man is applied to the ship.

88. *dedit manus*, 'gave in,' a phrase taken from the arena, where a defeated combatant acknowledged his defeat by holding up his hands.

utilitate, the 'expediency' of his wife's staying at Rome was partly connected with the safe keeping of his property, partly with the efforts she would be able to make towards securing his recall. See *infra* 6, 7, for the first object. For the second he afterwards thought her not sufficiently active, *Trist.* 5, 2, 37, *quid dubitas et tuta times? accede rogaque: Caesare nil ingens mitius orbis habet*, cp. *Pont.* 3, 1; 3, 7, 11.

89. *sive illud ... ferri*, 'if it may be called going out and not rather a being carried out to burial, though without a real funeral.' *funere* may also mean 'corpse.' *ferri* = *efferrī*.

90. *squalidus*, 'clad in mourning.'

inmissis ... comis, In Ovid's time the hair was worn short, and the beard either shaved or closely trimmed. The contrary was a sign of mourning. Both that and the wearing of old and stained clothes had long been the fashion in the case of men impeached and about to be tried on any public charge.

91. *tenebris obortis*, 'a darkness having fallen upon her eyes'; cp. *Fast.* 4, 844, *lacrimas introrsus obortas devorat.* *Ep.* 13, 23, *lux quoque tecum abiit, tenebrisque exsanguis obortis succiduo dicor procubuisse genu.*

94. *levavit*, 'lifted' with difficulty.

95-97. *modo ... modo*, 'at one time ... at another.'

complorasse ... vocasse ... gemuisse, historic infinitives, 'she bewailed ... she called on ... she sighed.'

nataeque meumque ... corpus, 'the corpse of her daughter as well as my own.' Ovid's third wife had a daughter by a former husband.

101. *quoniam ... tulerunt*, 'since the fates have so willed it,' *i.e.* that I am to be absent from her. Cp. *si vestra feret voluntas*, 'if such be your pleasure.'—Cic.

ELEGY IV.

1. *custos Erymanthidos ursae*, 'Arctophylax,' or the 'Bearward,' otherwise called 'Boötes,' a constellation of which the chief star is Arcturus. It sets about 8th December, in which month Ovid began his voyage, see 11, 3. The 'Bear'

is called 'Erymanthian,' from Mount Erymanthus in Arcadia, see on *Parrhasis arctos*, 3, 48.

2. *turbat*, 'makes stormy,' as though it were the star which actually caused the rough weather due to the time of year.

3. *Ionium*, The sea between Italy and Greece got its name apparently from the predominance of the Ionian element in the Greek colonies in Italy or Magna Graecia.

6. *eruta*, 'torn up' or 'scooped out.'

8. *pictos deos*, the gods painted on the stern of the ship, both as tutelary deities and as giving a name to the ship. Cp. Hor. *Od.* 1, 14, 15, *nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fudit*. Ovid *Ep.* 16, 112, *accipit et pictos puppis adunca deos*.

9. *pulsi ... rudentes*, *sc. sonant*, 'the ropes strain and creak under the violence of the storm.'

10. *carina*, 'the ship,' part for whole. *ingemit*, 'the groaning of the ship's timbers he interprets fancifully as being for his misfortunes.'

12. *sequitur*, 'he is obliged to let her drift without attempting to direct her course.'

arte, cp. 2, 32.

14. *cervicis rigidae*, 'with a stiff neck,' gen. of quality with epithet, P. § 255.

frena remittit, 'gives the reins to.' *remittere*, 'to slacken.' Ovid often uses the phrase metaphorically. *Met.* 2, 185, *ita fertur, ut acta praecipiti pinus borea, cui victa remisit frena suus rector*. *Pont.* 4, 2, 23, *studiis quoque frena remisit*.

17. *Aeolus*, lord of the winds, Verg. *Aen.* 1, 52, *sq.*

18. *non adeunda*, 'which I am forbidden to approach,' *i.e.* by the Emperor's edict.

19. *Illyriis*, 'when we had left Illyricum far behind on our left hand.' Either from *Illyrii*, 'the Illyrians,' the people for the country, or from *Illyriae*, the plural, used to indicate the Roman and Barbarian Illyria. Ovid's ship leaving Brundisium for the gulf of Corinth would first make for Corcyra, and for a time would have the southernmost coast of Illyricum on the left, but (he says) the vessel was driven out of its course, when in the Ionian Sea, almost back to Italy.

24. *increpuit*, 'has struck with a loud sound.'

26. *Iovem*, *sc.* Augustus. Some flatterers had not stopped short even of giving this title to Augustus.

28. *si modo*, 'if, that is to say, a man dead already can be said to have escaped death.'

qui periit, *i.e.* in his fortunes and civil capacity.

ELEGY V.

1. *sodales*, see 3, 65.

2. *sua*, 'his own.' A bold use of the reflexive pronoun referring to a person addressed in the vocative.

5. *consilium vivendi*, advice against suicide.

7. *positis pro nomine signis*, 'signs or indications being given instead of a name.' Ovid means that the description he gives of his friend's loyalty and kindness will sufficiently point out who he is. Cp. *Met.* 15, 595, *is qui sit signo, non nomine dicam. Cornua fronte gerit. Tr.* 4, 4, 7, *quod minime volui, positis pro nomine signis, dictus es.* He apparently means Sextus Pompeius (see *Pont.* 4, 1), though others assign this and 3, 5 to Albinovanus Celsus.

8. *officium*, 'acts of kindness.'

10. *animae huius*, 'debtor to you for the life I still have,' *i.e.* because you saved me from suicide. Cf. *Pont.* 4, 1, 1-2, *accipe, Pompei, deductum carmen ab illo debitor est vitae qui tibi, Sexte, suae.*

12. *in tepido ... rogo*, as if the soul did not wholly quit the body till it was burnt.

13. *subeant animo*, 'should steal over my mind.'

14. *longa ... die*, 'by long lapse of time.'

excidat, 'should be forgotten,' 'fall out of mind.' Cp. *Ep.* 2, 105, *tibi excidimus*, 'I have been forgotten by you.'

subeant ... excidat, subjunctive as expressing a contingency, future and unlikely. *ista*, 'which you displayed.'

15. *nullius egentem*, 'needing no man's help.'

17. *si ... amico*, 'if this ship were being borne along by a friendly gale.' Ovid speaks with a double meaning. *haec navis* may be taken as referring to the actual ship on which he is, or metaphorically for himself, 'if all had been going well with me.'

19. *Thesea Pirithous*. See on 3, 66.

21. *Phoceus*, 'Pylades,' son of Strophius, king of Phocis, who remained faithful to his friend Orestes, even when Orestes was driven to madness and wild wanderings by the Furies, who haunted him for the slaying of his mother Clytemnestra.

23, 24. *Euryalus ... Nisus*. The story is an episode in the *Aeneid* of Vergil (9, 176-449.) They were two of the followers of Aeneas, who resolved to make an attempt to enter the camp of the Rutuli. They do so, and kill a number of men in their sleep. On their return Euryalus falls into the hands of the enemy, and Nisus, seeing him about to be killed, rushes forward exclaiming *Me, Me,*

adsum qui feci! hoping to save his friend, and is also killed.

Hyrtacides, 'son of Hyrtacus.' Verg. *Nisus erat portae custos, acerrimus armis Hyrtacides.*

cecidisset in hostes, for *incidisset*, 'fallen into the hands of.'

Rutulos. The Rutuli were an ancient people of Latium, who, according to Vergil's story, under their leader Turnus, resisted the settlement of Aeneas in Italy.

25. **spectatur**, 'is tried,' or 'tested.'

27-34. Cp. 9, 5-14.

29. **noscitur ulli**, 'recognized by anyone,' or 'known to anyone.' For dative of agent see 1, 127.

31. **collecta**, 'gathered.' *Colligere* is used of a process of reasoning, 'to conclude,' 'to infer.' *Met.* 11, 380, *Nereida colligit orbam ... inferias extincto mittere Phoco.*

34. 'The rest of the crowd were fortune's friends, not mine.' Cp. Gray:

"Light they disperse, and with them go
The summer friend, the flattering foe;
By vain prosperity received
To her they vow their truth, and are again believed."

35. **quo magis**, 'all the more for which.' **rebus laesis**, 'damaged fortunes.'

38. **deus**, *sc.* Augustus.

39, 40. **in armis**, *sc.* 'in the case of an enemy.' Suetonius (*Aug.* 27) has a story that though Augustus carried out the proscriptions with great strictness, he praised and rewarded a certain T. Vinius for concealing his patronus.

41. **fovi**, 'supported.'

42. **simplicitate**, 'guilelessness.' He has before spoken of his fault as an 'error,' not a crime.

43. *nostris pro casibus*, 'considering my misfortunes,' 'in view of my misfortunes.'

44. *si qua*, 'if in any way.'

46. *res*, 'the nature of the case.'

48. *parva corpora*, 'particles.'

49. *credibili maiora*, 'beyond what is credible,' 'exceeding belief,' cp. *fide maius*, *Fast.* 2, 113.

50. *quamvis acciderint*, 'though they may really have happened,' 'however real they may be.' See on 1, 25.

51. *pars quaedam*, 'a certain part of my sufferings.'

53-56. Ovid is imitating Homer, *Il.* 2, 490.

Οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἶεν,
Φωνὴ δ' ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δέ μοι ἦτορ.

Cp. Verg. *Aen.* vi. 625, *non, mihi si linguae centum sint, oraque centum, ferrea vox*, etc.

57. *pro duce Neritio*, 'instead of writing about Ulysses, oh learned poets, write about my sufferings.' Ulysses was *πολύπονος*, 'a man of many troubles.' He is called *Neritius* from *Neritus* or *Neritum* (*Νήριτον*), a mountain in Ithaca, as well as from one of the islands of the group so named. Hom. *Odyss.* 9, 21, cp. *Fast.* 4, 69.

docti. Poets are called 'learned,' as generally cultivated, and specially as students of Greek literature and legends. So Horace says of himself (*Od.* 1, 1), *me doctarum hederæ præmia frontium dis miscent superis*.

59-60. *brevi spatio*, 'within a narrow circuit.' *multis*, ten.

Dulichias, 'Ithacan,' from *Dulichium*, a small island near Ithaca. See Verg. 3, 270.

*Iam medio adparet fluctu nemorosa Zacynthos,
Dulichiumque Sameque et Neritos ardua saxis,*

*effugimus scopulos Ithacae, Laërtia regna,
et terram altricem saevi exsecramur Ulixi.*

61. 'Having traversed sea divided by whole constellations,' *i.e.* under a totally different part of the sky, where other constellations are seen, though, as Tomi is only about two degrees north of Rome, he is mistaken.

64. *deseruere*, He must refer to the coldness of his friends in Rome (*vv.* 27-34). He could not have expected them to go with him to Tomi.

67. *Samos* or *Same* was the capital of Cephellenia, and is sometimes (as here) used for the whole island. See the lines of Vergil quoted on *v.* 59.

70. *imperii ... locus*, 'the seat of empire and of the gods.' The city from which the whole empire is governed, and where the chief temples of the gods are.

71. *patiensque laborum*, Ulysses is continually described in Homer as 'much enduring' (*πολύτλας*).

72. *ingenuae*, 'refined,' and then 'unable to bear rough usage.' Martial (3, 46, 5) makes the same distinction.

*In turbam incideris, cunctos umbone repellet:
invalidum est nobis ingenuumque latus.*

Id. 10, 47, 6, *vires ingenuae; salubre corpus.*

74. *mollibus*, 'peaceful.'

76. *bellatrix diva*, Pallas Athenè, the special patroness of Ulysses.

77. *cumque*, 'and whereas the king of the sea (Neptune) is less powerful than Jove.'

81. *tamen*, 'after all,' 'in spite of all his troubles.'

ELEGY VI.

1. **Lyde**, the mistress of the poet Antimachus of Claros (or the neighbouring Colophon), who flourished about B.C. 410. He wrote a long elegiac poem in honour of Lyde and called by her name.

2. **Coo Bittis ... suo**. The poet of Cos is Philētas, whose mistress was called Bittis or Battis. *Pont.* 3, 1, 57, *nec te nesciri patitur mea pagina, qua non inferius Coa Bittide nomen habes*. The island of Cos is off the promontory of Cnidus. Philetas flourished about B.C. 300.

3. **pectoribus ... inhaeres**, 'art close cherished in my heart.' **non meliore**, 'I don't say better.' Ovid is referring to his respectable equestrian rank, which he thinks would have offered his wife all she needed in the way of position if he had not met with his misfortune.

5. **trabe**, 'prop.'

12. **sub nulla ... humo**, 'not covered under the earth,' 'not buried.'

14. **venturus ... fuit**, for *esset*, to express the greater certainty, used generally in such periphrastic tenses (see on 1, 126).

15. **per fortis ... amicos**, 'by means of gallant friends, by the agency of.'

summovit, 'got rid of, dislodged.'

17. **probaris**, 'your character is attested.'

miserō, *sc.* by himself. The preposition may be omitted in such expressions, as *teste* is nearly equivalent to *testimonio*.

18. **hic ... testis**, 'such a witness as I am.'

19. **tua probitate prior**, 'superior to you in honesty.' The word expressing the person is contrasted with a quality or part of another person: lit. 'superior to your honesty.'

20. comes, After the death of her husband Laodamia obtained the privilege of conversing with him for three hours. Hermes brought Protesilaus to her, and when he went back to Hades Laodamia went with him. *Pont.* 3, 1, 109.

*Si comes extincti manes sequerere mariti,
esset dux facti Laodamia tui.*

21, 22. Maeonium ... fuisses, 'if you had the good fortune to have had Homer for your poet.' Homer is called Maeonius from Maeonia the old name of Lydia, in which was Smyrna, one of the reputed birthplaces of Homer.

Penelopēs, gen. [Πηνελόπης].

24. cumque nova ... luce, 'with your earliest day,' 'at your birth.'

mores, 'your character.'

25. femina ... princeps, sc. Livia, wife of Augustus. Whether Ovid's wife, Marcia, was at all intimate with Livia we do not know. She was however highly connected, among others with Marcia, wife of Fabius Maximus, who was a friend of Livia's; and he elsewhere boasts of her intimacy with an aunt of Augustus (*matertera*), i.e. the younger Atia, sister of the mother of Augustus, *Pont.* 1, 2, 141.

30. nostra ora, 'my lips,' i.e. my power in poetry.

33. *Vv.* 33 and 34 are transposed by Merkel to follow 22. But the connexion seems satisfactory. 'Alas! that my poetical powers are not equal to your merits! what vigour I had is gone, otherwise you should have been celebrated among the famous women of story.' *sanctas heroidas inter*, 'among the wives of pure fame,' such as Penelope, Laodamia, and others whom Ovid had himself celebrated.

34. bonis animi, 'for the virtuous qualities of your mind.'

35. *praeconia nostra*, 'fame such as I can give,' lit. 'proclamations.' *Pont.* 4, 8, 45, *Carmina vestrarum peragunt praeconia laudum.*

ELEGY VII.

1. *in imagine*, 'in a bust.' The custom of keeping busts of favourite poets is alluded to in *Hor. Sat.* 1, 4, 21, *beatus Fannius ultro Delatis capsis et imagine.* Ovid begs any friend who has a bust of him to take from it the ivy wreath of a poet (*Pers. Prol.* 5, ... *quorum imagines lambunt Hederae sequaces*).

2. *Bacchia sarta*, 'wreaths that Bacchus loves,' as patron of poets. The ivy was generally worn by the god and his worshippers. *Fast.* 6, 482, *Bacche, racemiferos hedera redimite capillos, si domus illa tua est, dirige vatis opus.*

3. *signa*, 'ensigns,' 'distinguishing marks.'

4. *temporibus*, see on 1, 4.

5. *dissimula*, 'pretend not to think that this is addressed to you, yet understand it to be so all the same.'

6. *in digito*, that is, who wear a ring with my portrait on an engraved gem. For such *intaglios*, see King's note to the portrait of Maecenas in his edition of Horace, *Ode* i. 1, p. 388, and of *Agrippa*, p. 389, and of *Iuba*, p. 396.

complexus in auro, 'have set it in yellow gold.' A portrait of Sextus Pompeius on a sard was found set in a gold ring weighing an ounce. King's *Horace*, p. 436.

8. *quae potes*, 'as best you may,' 'the only face which you can see.' Cp. *Ep.* 10, 53, *et tua, quae possum, pro te vestigia tango.*

9. *subeat .. forsan*, 'it may perhaps occur to you.'

11. *maior imago*, 'a superior likeness,' 'a more striking likeness.'

12. *mando legas*, 'I charge you read.' For omission of *ut*, cp. 1, 119.

qualia cumque, 'such as they are,' 'however poor.'

13. The *Metamorphoses*, cp. 1, 117.

18. *Thestias*, Althaea, daughter of *Thestius*. The story is that in war between the Aetolians of Calydon and the Curetes for the skin of the boar killed by *Meleager*, son of Althaea, *Meleager* killed his mother's brother. In revenge she threw into the fire an extinguished brand (*stipes*) on the preservation of which his life depended.

**et melior ... soror*, 'and to have been a better sister than mother.'

20. *viscera nostra*, 'my own offspring.' *Ep.* 11, 29, *cum mea ... viscera montanis ferret edenda lupis*.

23. *crescens et rude*, 'not fully completed, and as yet unpolished.' For the burning of the *Metamorphoses*, see on 1, 118.

25. *et non ignava ... otia*, 'and as a not unprofitable pastime.'

28. *summam manum*, 'the last touches' of the author. Cp. 3, 14, 21, *illud opus potuit ... certius a summa nomen habere manu*.

29. *mediis ... incudibus*, 'from the middle of the anvil,' *i.e.* when the work of the literary anvil was incomplete. Cp. *Horace*, *A. P.* 44, *et male tornatos incudi reddere versus*.

30. *ultima lima*, 'the last polish,' lit. 'the last file.' A metaphor from the polishing of metal or marble. Thus *Horace* (*A. P.* 291) speaks of the work of polishing poetry as *limae labor*; and *Ovid*, using the same word to express the

criticism of a friend (*Pont.* 2, 4, 17), *utque meus lima rarus liber esset amici, nox semel admonitu facta litura tuo est.* The later books of the *Metamorphoses* have frequent marks of unfinished work.

31. *veniam*, 'indulgence,' 'pardon.'

35. *volumina*, see on 1, 117.

37. *edita*, 'published.'

ipso, 'the poet himself.'

38. *funere*, see on *v.* 20.

40. *emendaturus ... eram*, 'I had intended to emend,' *i.e.* by burning them. Cp. *Trist.* 4, 10, 62, *multa quidem scripsi, sed quae vitiosa putavi emendaturis ignibus ipse dedi.* For *eram ... licuisset*, see 1, 126; 6, 14. And Verg. *Aen.* 2, 54, *si mens non laeva fuisset, impulerat ferro Argolicas foedare latebras.* The construction is particularly common with the future participle or gerund and *sum*. For *eram* it would have been natural to expect *erat*; but the poet suddenly speaks in the first person, as is often the case in the midst of a speech reported in *oratio obliqua*.

ELEGY VIII.

1-8. All our preconceived ideas of nature and natural laws may be considered as reversed. This mode of expressing the idea is common in the poets, see especially Euripides, *Medea*, 409, ἄνω ποταμῶν ἱερῶν χωροῦσι παγαί, καὶ δίκαια πάντα πάλιν στρέφεται. Cp. Herod. 5, 92; 81, 43; Soph. *Phil.* 1329; Plutarch, *Arist.* 10. See in Ovid, *Ep.* 5, 29, *cum Paris Oenone poterit spirare relicta, ad fontem Xanthi versa recurret aquae.* *Pont.* 4, 5, 43, *fluminaque in fontes cursu reditura supino.*

1. *in caput*, 'to their fountain head,' 'source.' Verg. *Georg.* 4, 319, *tristis ad extremi sacrum caput adstitit amnis.*

5. *praepostera legibus*, 'in the reverse order of the laws of nature.' The dative is from the idea of opposition, as though it were *adversa*.

8. *de quo ... fides*, 'which one may not believe.'

10. *laturum*, *sc. esse*.

14. *exequias*, 'funeral.' Ovid has spoken of his departure from Rome as a kind of funeral, in 3, 22. It was the burial of all his hopes and affections.

17. *quid fuit*, 'what great matter was it?' *fuit* might have been *fuisse*. *mole*, 'under a huge weight of sorrow.'

18. *parte*, 'in part,' abl. of respect.

20. *pauca verba pati*, 'to endure to say a few words.'

21. 'And to do what strangers do, even if only to say a word of sympathy.'

22. *publica ora*, 'the observations made by the people at large,' 'the common remark.' Cp. *ora* in 6, 30.

23. *nunquamque videndos*, 'and never to be seen again.'

24. The order is *die supremo dumque licuit*, 'on the day which was to be last, and while you still could so.'

25. *semel non amplius*, 'which could be said that once and never again.'

27. *at*, 'but whatever you may say.' Ovid is fond of using this exclamatory *at*. See *Ep.* 1, 12, *at tibi Colchorum memini, regina vacavi.* *Fast.* 2. 395, *at quam sunt similes! at quam ferminus uterque.* It seems to arise from the idea of answering some unexpressed or mental objection.

28. *animi*, 'of their feeling.'

29-32. *quid nisi*. The implied argument seems to be 'what worse then would you have done had you not been an intimate friend?' It is only a rhetorical way of putting the exclamation, 'And yet you were an intimate friend!'

convictu, 'by intimacy,' lit. 'living together' [*cum vivere*].
causis valentibus, 'weighty reasons.'

30. *temporis longis amore*, 'an affection of long standing,' a gen. of measure of time. Cp. *paucorum dierum consuetudo* (Cic.), 'an intimacy of only a few days.' *metus multorum dierum*, 2 *Phil.* §77.

33. *quid si*, 'What am I to say if,' *i.e.* 'how much worse if we were intimate friends.' *dumtaxat Romae*, 'at any rate while at Rome.' *Dumtaxat* [*dum taxat*, 'so long as one takes off,' or 'deducts'] is rare in poetry.

34. *ascitus*, 'summoned by you to every kind of resort.'

35. *in aequoreos ventos*, 'to the winds that sweep the sea.'

37. *urbe Quirini*, 'in the city of Quirinus' (Romulus), *sc.* Rome; *abl.* of place without preposition. *placida*, 'kindly,' 'civilized.'

38. *adeunda*, *sc. est*.

39-44. *scopulis*, *sc. genitum*. A common poetical metaphor, from Homer downwards. Cp. *Trist.* 3, 11, 2, *natus es e scopulis, nutritus laete ferino et dicam silices pectus habere tuum*. See also *Ep.* 10, 109; *Met.* 9, 614, *neque enim de tigride natus; nec rigidas silices, solidumve in pectore ferrum, aut adamanta gerit, nec lac bibit ille leaenae*.

39. *ponti ora sinistri*, 'the shore on the left side of the Black Sea,' *i.e.* the western shore on which Tomi was, which would be the left to one entering through the Bosphorus. Cp. *Tr.* 4, 8, 42, *qua maris Euxini terra sinistra iacet*.

42. *rigidum*, 'stern,' 'hard.'

ferri semina, 'the elements of iron' is only a poetical expansion for 'iron.'

43. **tenero ... palato**, 'by your baby palate.'

45. **aut ... putares**, 'or you would have been considering my troubles as less indifferent to you than you do now.'

46. **duritiae ... reus**, 'and would not now be being charged with unkindness.' Genitive of the thing charged, *L. P.* § 252. For *agerere reus*, cp. 1, 24.

48. **careant numeris** 'that the promise of my early life (when we were friends) should be falsified.' **numeris suis**, 'its full accomplishment' or 'dues.' Cp. *Ep.* 4, 88, *et Veneri numeros eripuisse suos*.

49, 50. **effice ... ne sim ... laudem**, 'take care that I do not remember ... that I praise'; *ut* before *laudem* is implied by *ne*. **illo ... quo queror, ore**, 'with the same energy of language with which I now complain.'

ELEGY IX.

1. **inoffenso**, 'without a stumble,' 'without misfortune.' Cp. *Am.* 1, 6, 7, *ille per excubias custodum leniter ire monstrat; inoffensos dirigit ille pedes*.

3. **possent ... valere**, 'might have availed.' The tense expresses a wish now impossible.

5-15. Cp. 5, 25-34.

5. **sospes**, 'in a sound condition,' *i.e.* as to worldly fortune.

6. **nubila**. Cp. 1, 40.

7. **ut**, 'how,' 'in what way.'

11, 12. **radios per solis**, 'in the glare of the sun.'

hic, 'the sun.'

13. *Fortunae lumina*, 'the brightness of fortune.'

16. *eventu meo*, 'by what has happened to me.'

17. *dum stetimus*, 'so long as I was prosperous.' Verg. *Aen.* 1, 268, *dum res stetit Ilia*. *turbæ*, 'company,' 'visitors.'

19. *impulsa*, 'pushed on one side,' 'shaken.'

22. *proxima quæque*, 'whatever is nearest,' 'all the nearest things.'

24. *Caesar ... probat*, See 5, 40. Caesar approves of fidelity in anyone, however hostile and hateful to him.

27, 28. Referring to the story of the expedition of Orestes and Pylades to the Tauric Chersonese, to carry off the figure of Artemis. Thoas was king of the country, and it was his business to pursue them; but as they had shown their faithful friendship by each offering to die for the other, Ovid says that he could not help admiring them. In the play of *Euripides*, however, he does not see the two friends whose offer to die for each other is made to Iphigenia, and Thoas is prevented from pursuing them by the intervention of Athene.

29. *Actoridae*, 'grandson of Actor,' *i.e.* Patroclus. He is called the son of Menoetius in the *Iliad*, and the only *Ἀκτορίδης* mentioned by Homer is Echeleus [*Il.* 16, 189]. Ovid is fond of bits of recondite learning. See *Fast.* 2, 39.

31. *Theseus ... amico*, See on 5, 21.

33. *Euryali ... Nisi*, See on 5, 24.

Turne, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, and the rival of Aeneas for the hand of Lavinia, daughter of Latinus.

38. *modus*, 'limit.' Cp. Hor. *Od.* 1, 24, 1, *Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus tam cari capitis?*

39. *proprio ... casu*, 'in respect to my own lot.'

40. *processu*, 'progress,' 'rise in life.'

42. 'When the gale of prosperity was as yet wafting the bark of your fortunes less powerfully than that which now carries you on' (*ista*).

43, 44. *sive aliquod ... pretium*, 'if it be true that high character has some value.'

pluris, gen. of value or price. *L. P.* § 257.

45, 46. *caput extulit*, 'has raised himself,' 'has emerged from low estate.' *quaelibet ... tuo*, 'any cause becomes a good one when supported by eloquence such as yours.' The connexion of the two lines is not clear. It seems to be: 'If ever there *has* been a case of a man becoming eminent by his own accomplishments, it may be said of you that your eloquence graces any cause it supports.'

47. *protinus*, 'from the first.' Cp. *Trist.* 4, 10, 15, *protinus excolimur teneri*.

48. *scaena ... tuas*, 'a grand career awaits talents such as yours.' The idea of the public applause which will be given to his friend's eloquence suggests the idea of a theatre and audience. So he says to his wife, made famous by his praises (*Pont.* 3, 1, 50), *quidquid ages igitur scaena spectabere magna*. For dotes of mental endowments, cp. *A. A.* 2, 112, *ingenii dotes corporis adde bonis*.

49, 50. I wanted no arts of divination or augury to tell me this.

fibrae, 'entrails,' inspected by the haruspex in order to foretell the future. Cp. *Epist.* 9, 39, *me pecudum fibrae simulacraque inania somni ominaque arcana nocte petita movent*. Ovid gives an elaborate description of such a proceeding in *Met.* 15, 573-582.

tonitrus sinistri, 'thunder on the left hand' *i.e.* from the East, was a favourable omen. Cp. *Fast.* 4, 832:

*Ille precabatur ; tonitru dedit omina laevo
Iupiter, et laevo fulmina missa polo.*

50. *servatae*, 'watched,' 'observed.' The technical phrase for an augur looking out for omens was *servare delcaelo*.

51. *ratio*, 'reason,' 'deduction from facts.' I want no augury or divination beyond the logic of facts. For *coniectura* see Vocabulary.

54. *non latuisse*, 'has become known,' 'has not been allowed to lie hidden.'

56. *lumen*, 'notoriety.' 'The fierce light that beats upon' a man of fame. *expediit*, 'it had been good for me.' For tense see 8, 17.

57. *artes ... severae*, 'serious pursuits.' Such as oratory and public duties.

59. *artibus illis*, 'those poems of mine.' The *Amores* and the *Ars Amatoria*. Ovid elsewhere declares that his life was very different from his poetry. *Trist.* 2, 353, *crede mihi, destant mores a carmine nostro ; vita verecunda est, Musa iocosa mea*. Martial makes the same excuse for himself (1, 5, 8), *lasciva est nobis pagina, vita proba est*.

61, 62. *lusum, sc. esse*, 'was meant sportively,' 'was composed in a playful mood.' *Ludere* is transitive in the sense of 'to compose.' Ovid, *Trist.* 2, 491, *talìa ludundur fumoso mense Decembri*.

istos ... iocos, 'that these verses you know of, though not deserving of praise, were yet meant playfully.' Were not to be taken seriously.

63. *nullo colore*, 'by no palliation.' Cf. *Juv.* 6, 280, *dic aliquem sodes hic, Quintiliane, colorem*.

64. *ut ... sic excusari*, 'though they admit of no complete defence, yet they may find some excuse,' i.e. they cannot be declared not guilty, but they may be pardoned.

65. *qua potes*, 'to the best of your power,' 'as best you may.' Cp. 7, 8. *Ep.* 10, 135, *nunc quoque non oculus, sed qua potes, aspice mente.*

66. *quo*, 'whither,' *i.e.* towards success and fame.

ELEGY X.

1, 2. Ovid's ship, in which he sailed from Cenchreae, was called perhaps *κόρυς*, *cassis*, 'helmet,' from a figure of Athene painted on the stern.

flavae, 'golden-haired.' An epithet which Ovid always gives to Minerva. See *Fast.* 6, 652; *Am.* 1, 1, 7-8, perhaps because the Homeric epithet *γλαυκῶπις*, 'grey-eyed,' suggested a fair beauty.

2. *picta*, See on 4, 8.

6. *occupat*, 'overtakes,' 'gets in front of.'

quamlibet ante, 'however much before her.'

7. *patitur*, 'endures,' 'stands out against.' Cp. 3, 3, 7, *non patior caelum*, 'I cannot stand the climate.'

8. *faticit*, 'springs a leak,' or, 'lets in water.'

9. *Cenchreis*, 'at Cenchreae' on the eastern side of the isthmus, about nine miles from Corinth.

13. *ostia Ponti*, the strait between the Propontis and Black Sea, the Bosphorus.

15. *Aeoliae Helles*, Phrixus and Helle were the children of Athamas, son of Aeolus, by Nephele. The order is *in mare Aeoliae Helles*, 'into the Hellespont.' *Helles* is the Greek genitive.

16. *et longum ... iter*, 'and had made a long voyage in a straight course.'

limes, 'a path, a course,' see *Rem.* 599. By *tenuis limes* Ovid means a course that did not swerve from the direct line. After reaching the mouth of the Hellespont the ship (he doesn't say why) makes a wide detour.

17, 18. Instead of entering the Hellespont the ship leaves Sigeum, and turning to the left makes the island of Imbros.

Hectoris urbe, may mean Troy; but as Troy—or *new Ilium*—was not on the coast, various places have been suggested. Perhaps the best is *Ophrynum*, between Dardania and Rhetoem, where, according to Strabo [13, 1, 29], there was a grove of Hector 'in a conspicuous place.'

19, 20. From Imbros the ship reaches Zerynthus, on the north of Samothrace, where it leaves the poet, and proceeds on its way to the Hellespont. Ovid writes from Samothrace (*v.* 45), and says that he will only have a short crossing (*brevis saltus*) to Tempyra; and meanwhile follows in imagination the course of the ship on the way to Tomi with his baggage.

22. *dominum suum*, 'accompanied its master.' Ovid apparently means himself, yet we can hardly suppose him to be the owner of the vessel.

hac tenus, 'thus far and no farther,' *i.e.* to Samothrace.

23. *Bistonios*, 'Thracian.' The Bistones were a Thracian tribe living much to the west of Tempyra, in the neighbourhood of Abdera. But Ovid employs the word for Thrace generally with the usual loose geography of Roman poets.

24. *relegit*, 'went back through,' though the ship had not yet been in the Hellespont.

25-28. The order of the places is curious. Dardanus or Dardania is at the entrance of the narrow part of the Hellespont, but Abydus comes next, at the narrowest part

of all, and then Lampsacus at a considerable interval. The ship continues coasting along to Cyzicus, the island or peninsula which juts out from the southern coast of the Propontis. Probably it did not touch at Cyzicus at all, but made for Proconnesus (Marmora), and so across to the Bosphorus.

25. *auctoris*, 'founder,' Dardanus, ancestor of Priam.

26. *ruricola*, At Lampsacus the god Priapus, guardian of gardens and farms was worshipped. *Fast.* 6. 345.

27, *vectae male virginis*, 'of the virgin ill carried,' *i.e.* 'allowed to fall.' Helle fell from the golden-fleeced ram.

angustus undas, the strait between Sestos and Abydos is little more than a mile in breadth.

29. *haerentem*, The peninsula of Cyzicus is now joined to the mainland by a low sandy neck of land, but was once an island connected with the continent by bridges.

30. *Cyzicon*, Greek acc. of *Κύζικος*, *f.*, cp. *Seston* in *v.* 28.

Haemoniae, 'Thessalian.' The origin of Cyzicus is obscure, but one story was that it was founded by 'Pelasgi,' driven from Thessaly (Haemonia) by the Aeolians, under a leader named Cyzicus.

31. *quaeque tenent*, 'and the Byzantine coasts which enclose the entrance to the Pontus,' *i.e.* the Bosphorus. Both sides are included under *Byzantia litora*. Understand *navis petit*.

32. *gemi maris*, 'of the two seas,' *i.e.* the Propontis and the Euxine.

33. *haec*, 'these waters,' *i.e.* the strait of the Bosphorus, implied in the previous lines.

evincat, 'may it win its way through,' cp. *Met.* 14, 76, *Charybdim evicere rates*. *Id.* 15, 706, *rates ... evincitque fretum Siculique angusta Pelori*.

34. *instabilis* ... *Cyaneas*, 'the swinging *Cyaneae*,' the 'dark blue' rocks or islets called the *Symplegades*, which were believed to have continually clashed together until after the passage of the *Argo*, when they became fixed. Cp. Eurip. *Med.* 1, 2, εἴθ' ὤφελ' Ἀργοῦς μὴ διαπτᾶσθαι σκάφος Κόλχων ἐς αἶαν κυανέας Συμπληγάδας.

35. *Thyniacos sinus*, 'the bay of *Thynias*.' The promontory of *Thynias* encloses one side of a deep bay on the Thracian coast of the *Euxine* north of *Salmydessus*; near it is a town still called *Thynuo*.

Apollinis urbem, *Apollonia* [Διονύσου πόλις], a Milesian colony north of the *Thynian* promontory, mod. *Sizeboli*, from a later name Σωζόπολις.

36. *Anchiali*, the small town of *Anchialum* (Ἀγχιάλη) was in the territory of *Apollonia*.

37, 38. The towns meant are (1) *Mesembria* [-bria, which was said to be a Thracian word for a town, cp. 'borough, burg'], a Greek settlement from *Megara* in an old Thracian town. (2) *Odessos*, near the modern *Varna*, a colony from *Miletus*. (3) *Dionysopolis*, thirty-four miles north of *Odessos*, another Greek town, formerly called *Crūni* (Κρούνοι).

Dionysopolis, *Odessos*, *Mesembria*, *Callatis*, and *Tomi* formed a union or *Pentapolis*, presided over by the democracy of *Odessos*.

39, 40. *et quos* ... *profugos*, 'the fugitives who, coming from *Byzantium* and *Calchedon*, fixed here their abode.' Ovid follows the story of *Herodotus* (6, 33) who tells us that the people of *Byzantium* and *Calchedon* fled from the Persian fleet which in B.C. 494 was punishing the partisans of the *Ionian* revolt, and settled on the west of the *Pontus*, founding a colony at the Thracian town of *Mesembria*, from which other towns were colonized, and one of them

(perhaps Bizone) is meant here. They are said to come 'from the walls Alcathous,' because Byzantium and Calchedon were founded by Megarians, and according to one story Alcathous was a son of Pelops who rebuilt the walls and citadel of Megara; according to another a son of Megareus, a king of Megara.

41. *Miletida ... ad urbem*, 'to Tomi,' which was a colony of Miletus. Cp. *Trist.* 3, 9, 3, *huc quoque Mileto missi venere coloni, inque Getis Graias constituere domos.*

43. *meritae*, 'for her goodness.' It is a common form of recording either a god to whom a thank-offering is made, or a person to whom a memorial is raised. A lamb was an appropriate offering for a safe voyage, *Hor. Ep.* 10, 24, *immolabitur caper et agna tempestatibus.*

44. *non facit ad nostras opes*, 'does not suit my means.' This is a favourite idiom of Ovid's, *Ep.* 6, 128, *Medeae faciunt ad scelus omne manus.* *Ib.* 14, 56, *non faciunt molles ad fera tela manus.* Also *facere cum*, 'to suit with,' *A. A.* 3, 762, *cum Veneris puero non male, Bacche, facis.* The *maior hostia* usually offered to Minerva was a cow, *Met.* 4, 755.

45. *Tyndaridae*, Castor and Pollux had special care of sailors, to whom their constellation was an object of particular reverence, *Hor. Od.* 4, 8, 31, *clarum Tyndaridae sidus ab infimis quassas eripiunt aequoribus rates.*

haec insula, 'Samothrace,' which was one of the chief seats of the worship of the mysterious *Kabeiroi*, who, at any rate by some later writers, were identified with Castor and Pollux.

46. *duplici viae*, 'to the double voyage,' to that of the 'Corys' to and from Tomi, and to that which Ovid has now to make to the coast of Thrace, Tempyra, in order to begin his overland journey.

47, 48. *Bistonias aquas*, 'the Thracian waters' (v. 23) are the sea between Samothrace and Tempyra.

altera ... altera. The first is the *Kόρυς* going or returning through the Symplegades; the second is the ship¹ Ovid takes at Samothrace.

Symplegades, see on v. 34.

50. *suos*, 'suitable' or 'favourable.' Ovid would want a south wind for his passage; the other ship if returning would require one north or north-west.

ELEGY XI.

1. This is an epilogue to the whole book and an apology for its shortcomings. It may be supposed to be written on his voyage from Samothrace, as he is still looking forward with terror to his land journey (25-32). *Littera*, not epistle, but 'writing,' 'every letter.' *est lecta*, 'has been read by you.'

2. *viae*, 'of my voyage.'

5-6. He refers to his taking another ship at Cenchreae, the eastern port of Corinth, as recorded in *Elegy* 10.

bimarem, 'washed by two seas.' Hor. *Od.* 1, 7, 2, *bimaris Corinthi moenia*.

8. *Cycladas*, 'the Cyclades' round Delos (*κύκλος*). His voyage would be through them, touching at one or another.

11. *studio*, 'zeal,' 'devotion to my art.' I don't know whether to call it insensibility or madness, it has at anyrate been a great consolation.

12. *ab hac arte*, 'by means of my art.' For this use of *ab* with an ablative of instrument or source, see on 3, 48.

13. *ab Haedis*. The 'kids' is the name of a star in Auriga which rises about the end of September, when the stormy

weather begins. Hor. *Od.* 3, 1, 28, *impetus orientis Haedi*. Verg. *Aen.* 9, 668, *pluviales Haedi*.

14. Steropes. *Sterope* is one of the Pleiads, *Fast.* 4, 172.

sidere, 'owing to the constellation.'

15. *custos*, see on 4, 1. Vergil speaks of this same season as dangerous in the Aegean. *Georg.* 1, 204,

*Praeterea tam sunt Arcturi sidera nobis
haedorumque dies servandi et lucidus Anguis,
quam quibus in patriam ventosa per aequora vectis
pontus et ostriferi fauces tentantur Abydi.*

fuscabat, 'was darkening,' i.e. while I wrote.

16. *aut Hyadas*, 'or the south wind had drained the Hyadas by the rains of the winter season.' As though the wintry constellation of the Hyades were laden with water of which the 'rainy Auster' drained them by the showers which it evoked. *A. A.* 3, 174, *nec tepidus, pluvias concitat Auster aquas*. I cannot think with Mr. Owen that *seris aquis* can mean drain 'of their latter rains,' as though an albativie depending on the privative meaning of *haurire*, a construction of which I think there is no example. It means then, 'it was late in the rainy season.' The Hyades set on 30th November.

seris, 'late in the year,' 'wintry.'

17. *intus*, 'within the ship.'

18. *ducebam*, 'I was composing.' Cp. 3, 14, 31, *inque tot adversis carmen mirabitur ullum ducere me tristi sustinuisse manu*. It comes from the idea of 'drawing' or 'tracing' the lines. Cp. *ducere murum, ductus litterarum*. The wonder was that he should be able to *write*, rather than compose. I think this is better than to look upon it as a metaphor from spinning, *ducere fila*.

qualiacumque, 'whatever their quality,' 'however poor.'
Cp. 1, 46.

19. contenti stridunt, 'strain and creak.'

22. votis, 'by vows.' artis, see on 2, 32.

23. mortis imago, 'some form of death.'

25. attigero, 'even supposing me to have reached.'

ab, 'by,' see on 12, or 'on the side of.'

27. laboro, 'my safety is threatened.' A word commonly used in military affairs of troops in danger of defeat.

28. ensis et unda, 'the sword of the barbarian on land and the storm at sea. Cp. 3, 2, 25, *cur ego tot gladios fugi totiens que minata obruit infelix nulla procella caput?*

29, 30. ille, 'the former.'

haec, 'the latter.'

meo sanguine, 'by murdering me,' 'by means of my blood.'

titulum, 'the credit.' Cp. *Ep.* 7, 75, *puero parcaturo Iulo: te satis est titulum mortis habere meae.*

31. pars laeva, 'the district on the left.' He may either mean the Thracian tribes through which he is to pass on foot (10, 23), or the Getae on the left shore of the Pontus (2, 83). Therefore, he goes on, he has two things to fear—a dangerous journey through savage tribes, and a dangerous voyage in a wintry sea.

35. quo magis, 'the more therefore ought you to pardon these verses.'

37. in nostris hortis, 'in my suburban villa.' Ovid had *horti* (that is a villa and grounds near Rome) just beyond the Milvian bridge, where the Via Cassia (or Clodia) branches from the Flaminian road. *Pont.* 1, 8, 41, *non meus amissos animus desiderat agros ... nec quos piniferis positos in collibus*

hortos spectat Flaminiae Clodia juncta viae. Trist. 4, 8, 27, sed modo quos habui vacuum secedere in hortos.

40. *caeruleis ... aquis*, 'by the waters of the sea.' Cp. 4, 25.

41. *improba*, 'tyrannous,' 'persistent.' Cp. *labor improbus*.

hiems, 'storm.'

ausim. Subjunctive tenses in -so, -sso, -sim, -ssim, were formed from the stem of most verbs, and are common in Plautus and Terence; but the only two which survived in the Latin of this period are *ausim* and *faxim*.

42. *se ... minas*, 'whilst he is hurling his threats against me.'

incutere minas, 'to hurl its threatening sounds at me.' Cp. Tac. *H. 3, 31, tela saxaque incutere*.

43, 44. 'Let the storm silence the man by all means; but I beg that it cease its ravings at the same time as I end my poem.' I am willing to stop writing, if only the storm will stop its uproar.

statuam modum, 'fix a limit to.' Cp. 9, 38.

VOCABULARY.

A

a! interj. *oh!* 3, 51 etc.

ā, āb, prep. (abl.) *from* (motion), 1, 77 etc.; (origin), 2, 27 etc.; *by* (of agent), 1, 88; 2, 47 etc.; *by* or *from* (instrument or source), 3, 47; 11, 12, 25.

āběo, -ire, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, 4 v. n. *to go away*, 3, 15, 79.

abrumpo, -ere, -rūpi, -ruptum, 3 v. a. *to break off*, 3, 74.

absens, -ntis, adj. *absent*, 3, 101 [ab, sum].

abstīněo, -ēre, -ūī, 2 v. n. *to hold aloof from*, 9, 60.

absum, -esse, -fūī, irreg. v. n. *to be absent, to be wanting*, 2, 98; 3, 19.

ābundē, adv. *abundantly*, 7, 31.

Ābūdēnus, -a, -um, adj. *of Abydos*, a city on the Asiatic shore of the Hellespont, 10, 28.

ac, conj. *and*, 8, 15.

accēdo, -ēre, -ssi, -ssum [ad, cēdo], 3 v. n. *to come to, to be added to*, 3, 84; 8, 47.

accīdo, -ēre, -īdi [ad, cado], 3 v. n. *to happen*, 5, 50.

accīpiō, -ēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, 3 v. a. [ad, capio], *to receive*, 2, 36.

accīpīter, -tri, m. *a hawk*, 1, 76.

ācēr, -crīs, -crē, adj. *keen, eager*.
ācīrōr, **ācīriūs** [ācīrētēr, adv.], *more violently*, 3, 17.

ācerbus, -ā, -um, adj. *bitter, unfortunate*, 6, 13.

Āchilles, -is, n. *Achilles*, hero of the Iliad, 9, 29.

Āchillēus, -a, -um, *of Achilles*, 1, 100.

Actōrīdes, -ae, m. *grandson of Actor*, i.e. Patroclus, 9, 29.

actum, -i, n., *an action*, 2, 97.

ād, prep. (acc.) *to*, 2, 16 etc.; *at* or *by the light of*, 3, 29.

addo, -ēre, -dīdi, -dītum, 3 v. a. *to add*, 5, 79.

ādēo, -īre, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to approach*, 5, 20; 8, 12 etc.

adflo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to blast*, 9, 22.

ād hūc, adv. *still*, 6, 6; 7, 22; *hitherto, as yet*, 9, 42.

adīmo, -ēre, -ēmi, -emptum, 3 v. a. *to take away*, 1, 27.

- adlōquūm, -i, n. *address*, 5, 4.
 adlōquor, -qui, -lōcūtus, 3 dep.
 v. a. *to address, to speak to*,
 3, 15.
 admīror, -āri, -ātus, 1 dep. v.
 a. and n. *to wonder*, 9, 21.
 admōnĕo, -ĕre, -mōnītus, 2 v. a.
to warn, to remind, 1, 23.
 ādōro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to adore, to pray to, 3, 41.
 adsīmīlis, -e, adj. *like*, 6, 27.
 adsīmūlo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1
 v. a. *to liken to*, 6, 28.
 adsterno, -ĕre, -strāvī, -strā-
 tum, 3 v. a. *to lay down on*
the ground, 3, 43.
 adsuētūdō, -īnis, f. *habit, associ-*
ation, 6, 27.
 adsum, -esse, -fūi, irreg. v. n.
to be present, 2, 12 etc.
 adsuesco, -ĕre, -ĕvi, -ĕtus, 3 v.
 n. *to be accustomed to*, 5, 74 ;
 11, 31.
 advēnio, -ire, -vĕni, -ventum,
 4 v. n. *to come to*, 10, 41.
 adversus, -a, -um, adj. *opposite,*
opposed, 2, 30 ; 3, 39 ; *ad-*
verse, 9, 26 ; *unfriendly*, 3, 45.
 adverto, -ĕre, -verti, -versum,
 3 v. a. *to turn to*, 2, 89.
 Aegaeūs, -a, -um, adj. *Aegean,*
in the Aegean sea, 11, 8.
 Aenĕās, -ae, m. *Aeneas*, son of
 Anchises, a hero of Troy,
 2, 7.
 Aeolīūs, -a, -um, adj. *Aeolian,*
sprung from Aeolus, 10, 15.
 Aeolūs, -i, m. *Aeolus*, god of
 the winds, 4, 17.
 aequōr, -ōris, n. *the sea*, 2, 59 etc.
 aequōrĕūs, -a, -um, adj. *of the*
sea, 2, 56 etc.
 aequūs, -a, -um, adj. *equal,*
fair, 1, 45 ; *friendly*, 2, 6.
 āēr, āērīs, acc. -a, m. *the air*,
 2, 23 ; 5, 53.
 aethĕr, -ĕris, acc. -ĕrā, m. *the*
air, heaven, 2, 46 ; 5, 47.
 aethereus, -a, -um, adj. *of*
heaven, 1, 44.
 aevum, -i, n. *age, time*, 8, 35.
 afflīgo, -ĕre, -ixi, -ictum, 3 v. a.
to cast down, to ruin, 8, 12.
 āgĭto, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to drive, to harass, 5, 73.
 agmĕn, -īnis, n. *a band*, 5, 30.
 agna, -ae, f. *a lamb*, 1, 78 ; 10,
 43.
 āgo, -ĕre, āgī, actum, 3 v. a.
to drive, 2, 41 ; *to do*, 1, 18.
 agere reum, *to accuse*, 8, 46.
 Alcāthōus, -i, m. *Alcathous*,
 son of Pelops, and king of
 Megara, 10, 39.
 Alexandĕr, -dri, m. *Alexander*
the Great, king of Macedonia
 (B.C. 336-323), founded Alex-
 andria in Egypt, 2, 79.
 āliĕnūs, -a, -um, adj. *belonging*
to another, 8, 45.
 āliquis, -qua or -quae, -quid or
 -quod, pron. *someone, some-*
thing, 1, 122 ; 2, 53.
 āliĕtĕr, adv. *otherwise*, 3, 11 ;
 3, 73.
 āliūs, -a, -ud, gen. āliūs, adj.
other, another, 2, 37.
 altĕr, -ĕra, -ĕrum, gen. altĕriūs,
 adj. *one of two, the other*, 3,
 16 ; 2, 4 ; *another, a second*,
 9, 25 ; 1, 104. altera ... al-
 tera, *the one ... the other*, 10, 47.
 altus, -a, -um, adj. *high*, 1, 69 ;
 2, 106 ; *deep*, 8, 1.

- ambigūſ, -a, -um, adj. *doubtful, puzzling*, 2, 32.
- ambitioſuſ, -a, -um, adj. *ambitious, showy*, 9, 18.
- āmens, -ntis, adj. *distracted, mad*, 3, 91.
- āmīcūſ, -ī, m. *a friend*, 5, 8 ; 9, 48 etc.
- āmitto, -ēre, -īſi, -iſſum, 3 v. a. *to lose*, 9, 10.
- āmo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to love*, 1, 112 etc.
- āmōr, -ōriſ, m. *love*, 1, 67 etc.
- amplector, -ī, -exuſ, 3 dep. v. a. *to embrace*, 3, 67.
- ampliuſ, adv. *again, any more*, 3, 68 ; 8, 25.
- an, interrog. particle, *whether*, 1, 69 ; in indirect alternative, *or*, 1, 91 ; in direct alternative, 2, 107.
- Anchīālūſ, -ī, m. *Anchialus*, name-hero of a town on the western shore of the Black Sea, 10, 36.
- angūlūſ, -ī, m. *a corner*, 3, 24.
- anguſtuſ, -a, -um, adj. *narrow*, 10, 27.
- ānīma, -ae, f. *breath*, 2, 35 ; *the soul, life*, 4, 27 ; 5, 10.
- ānīmuſ, -ī, m. *mind*, 1, 39, 102 ; 3, 13 ; *feeling*, 3, 56 ; 8, 28 ; *imagination*, 3, 70.
- annuſ, -ī, m. *a year*, 5, 59 ; 6, 27.
- antē, prep. (acc.) *before* (of place), 3, 43 ; adv. *before* (of time), 1, 96 ; 3, 87 ; 6, 33 ; 10, 6.
- āpēriō, -īre, -rūī, -rtum, 3 v. a. *to open*, 1, 109.
- Āpōllō, -īniſ, m. *Apollo*, the sun-god, 2, 35 ; 10, 35.
- aptūſ, -a, -um, part. used as adj. *fitted for, ready*, 3, 7 ; 7, 4 ; 10, 54 [obsolete apo or apio].
- āquīlō, -ōniſ, m. *the north wind*, 11, 19.
- āquā, -ae, f. *water*, 1, 84 etc.
- ārātruſ, -ī, n. *a plough*, 8, 3.
- Arctōſ, -ī, f. *the Great and the Lesser Bear*, hence, *the North*, 2, 29.
- ardōr, -ōriſ, m. *heat*, hence, *eager desire*, 1, 54.
- Argōlicūſ, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to Argos, Greek*, 1, 83.
- armā, -orum, n. pl. *arms*, 5, 39 etc.
- ārō, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to plough*, 2, 76.
- arſ, artiſ, f. *art*, 2, 32 ; 4, 12 ; 11, 22 ; plur. *artes*, of Ovid's works on the art of love, 9, 59.
- artuſ, -a, -um, adj. *narrow*, 10, 47.
- arvuſ, -ī, n. *a ploughed field*, 5, 82 [āro].
- arx, arcīſ, f. *a citadel*, 1, 72 ; 10, 37.
- asciſco [ad ſciſco], -ēre, -ſcīvī, -ſcītuſ, 3 v. a. *to summon, invite*, 8, 34.
- Āſiā, -ae, f. *Asia*, 2, 78.
- aspīciō, -ere, -ſpexī, -ſpectuſ, 3 v. a. *to behold, to look*, 1, 57, 107 ; 2, 23, 94 ; 9, 7 ; 11, 23.
- assiđūē, adv. *perpetually, persistently*, 5, 73 [ad, ſēdeo].

assillo, -ire, -ivi, -sultum, 4 v.
a. to leap upon, 10, 7.

āt, conj. *but*, 2, 37 etc. Sometimes marks abrupt clause, and may be translated *why!* 8, 27.

Āthēnae, -ārum, f. pl. *Athens*, 2, 77.

atquē (=ac), conj. *and*, 1, 21; 5, 31; 9, 3.

attāmēn, adv. *yet, nevertheless*, 3, 36.

attingo, -ēre, -tīgī, -tactum, 3 v. a. to reach, 11, 25.

attōnītūs, -a, -um, adj. (part. of attōno), *thunder-struck, dismayed*, 5, 3.

auctōr, -ōrīs, m. *author*, 3, 39.

audax, -ācis, adj. *bold*, 4, 4.

audeo, -ēre, ausus, 2 semi-dep. v. a. to dare, 5, 4.

audiō, -ire, -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. to hear, 1, 29.

auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātum, irreg. v. a. to carry off, 1, 33; 2, 99.

augūrīum (avis), *augury, prophecy*, 9, 51.

augustus, -a, -um, adj. *august, holy*, 1, 71.

Augustus, -i, m. the Emperor *C. Iulius Caesar Augustus*, b. B.C. 63, ob. A.D. 14.

aura, -ae, f. *air*, 1, 91; 5, 11; 9, 42.

aurīga, -ae, m. *acharioteer*, 4, 16.

ausim, pr. subj. of audeo (q. v.) 11, 41.

Ausōnīus, -a, -um, adj. *Italian* (from the Ausōnes, once living on the south of Latium), 2, 92.

austēr, -tri, m. *the south-west wind*, 10, 33.

aut, conj. *or*, 6, 11; 6, 19 etc.

auxīliūm, -īi, n. *help*, 3, 102.

āvello, -ēre, -vulsi, -vulsum, 3 v. a. to tear away, 3, 81.

āvidus, -a, -um, adj. *greedy*, 1, 78.

āvis, -is, f. *a bird*, 9, 8.

axis, -is, m. *an axle, the axis of heaven, hence the heaven itself*, 2, 46; 3, 48.

B

Bacchīcūs, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to Bacchus, god of wine*, 7, 2.

bacchor, -āvi, -atus, 1 dep. v. n. to revel like a Bacchanal, to rage, 2, 29.

Bacchus, -i, m. *Bacchus, god of wine*, 10, 38.

bālista, -ae, f. *a large catapult or cannon*, 2, 48 [βάλλειν].

barbārūs, -a, -um, adj. *foreign, barbarous*, 11, 31.

bellātrix, -īcis, f. adj. *warrior, warlike*, 5, 76.

bellum, -i, n. *war*, 11, 32.

bēnē, adv. *happily*, 2, 41; *well*, 5, 7; 9, 66; 10, 3: with adjectives of number, *bene multa, a good many*, 7, 15.

bīmārīs, -e, adj. *between two seas*, 11, 5.

bīs, num. adv. *twice*, 2, 42.

Bistōnīūs, -a, -um, adj. *of the Bistōnes, a tribe in Thrace*, 10, 23; 10, 48.

Bittis (or Battis), -īdis, f. *Bittis, the heroine of the poems of Philētās of Cos*, 6, 2.

blandus, -a, -um, adj. *pleasant, sweet*, 3, 49.

bōnūs, -a, -um, adj. *good*, 1, 26; 6, 26; 9, 46; *well-omened*, 1, 97. bōnā, -ōrum, n. pl. *goods, property*, 6, 14; *good qualities*, 6, 34.

bōrēās, -ae, m., *the north wind*, 2, 29.

brēvīs, -e, adj. *short*, 5, 59.

brūmālis, -e, adj. *wintry*, 11, 39.

Bŷzantiūs, -a, -um, adj. of *Byzantium*, a city on the Bosphorus (mod. Constantinople), 10, 31.

C

cādo, -ērē, cēcīdī, cāsum, 3 v. n. *to fall*, 2, 53, 106; 10, 43; 5, 23; *to sink, to fail*, 11, 10.

caedēs, -īs, f. *slaughter*, 11, 32.

caelestis, -e, adj. *heavenly*, 3, 37.

caelum, -i, n. *heaven*, 1, 79; 8, 3.

caerulēūs, -a, -um, adj. *blue, of the sea*, 4, 25; 11, 40.

Caesār, -āris, m. *Caesar* (see Augustus), 1, 30; 2, 66 etc.

Caesārēs, *the members of the imperial family*, 2, 104.

Caesārēūs, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to Caesar*, 1, 70.

campūs, -i, m. *a plain*, 10, 23.

candīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *white*, 1, 8; 9, 7.

cānūs, -a, -um, adj. *white or grey*, 3, 27.

Cāphērēā, -orum, n. adj. pl. from Cāphērēūs, *Caphereus*, southern promontory of Euboea, 1, 83.

cāpillūs, -i, m. *hair*, 3, 43.

cāpio, -ēre, cēpi, captum, 3 v. a. *to take*, 3, 26; 2, 27; 3, 83; 8, 11.

capto, -āre, -āvī, latum, 1 v. a. (frequentative of capio), *to try to catch*, 6, 10.

Cāpitōlium, -iī, or plur. Cāpitōliā, n. *the Capitol*, the temple of Jupiter on the Capitol, 3, 29.

cāpūt, -ītis, n. *a head*, 1, 72; 2, 72, 106; 9, 39; *source of a river*, 8, 1.

cārēo, -ēre, -ūī, -itum, 2 v. n. *to be without*, 1, 61; 2, 43; 9, 43, imper. *carendum*, *I must lack*, 5, 83.

cārīnā, -ae, f. *a ship's keel, a ship*, 4, 10; 10, 20; 11, 6.

carmēn, -īnis, n. *a song, a poem*, 1, 23; 2, 96; 7, 21; 9, 64, etc.

carpo, -ēre, -rpsi, -rptum, 3 v. a. *to pluck, to traverse (a road)*, 10, 4, 23.

cārus, -a, -um, adj. *dear*, 3, 3, 60; 7, 8. cārissīmus, *dearest*, 5, 3; 9, 41.

cāsus, -ūs, m. *chance*, 2, 109; *danger, mischance*, 1, 47; 5, 43, 45; 8, 19; 9, 39.

cassis, -īdis, f. *a helmet*, 10, 2.

causa, -ae, f. *a case, a cause* (in law), 1, 26; 2, 17; 5, 41; 9, 46, 65; *a cause, a reason for a thing*, 1, 104, 124.

cautus, -a, -um, adj. *cautious*, 2, 9; 9, 20.

cāvēo, -ērē, 2 v. n. (imper. cāvē), *to be cautious*, 1, 22, 25, 87, 104.

- cēdrūs, -i, f. *cedar oil*, 1, 7.
 cēlēr, cēlērīs, cēlērē, adj. *swift*,
 2, 45.
 Cenchrēāē, -eārum, f. pl. *Cen-
 chreae*, the eastern harbour of
 Corinth (mod. Kenkri), 10, 9.
 cerno, -ērē, crēvi, crētum, 3 v. a.
to see, 3, 29; 4, 20.
 certē, adv. *at least, certainly*,
 1, 16; 2, 44, 69.
 certus, -a, -um, adj. *certain*,
fixed, 3, 53. certiōr, *more*
certain, 3, 20.
 cervix, -īcēs, f. *a neck*, 4, 14.
 [cētērūs], -a, -um, adj. *the rest*,
 1, 34, 109; 5, 34. The masc.
 sing. is not used.
 charta, -ae, f. *paper*, 1, 7; 11, 40.
 cibus, -i, m. *food*, 2, 56.
 cingo, -ērē, -nxi, -nctum, 3 v. a.
to gird, to surround, 5, 30.
 circum, prep. (acc.), *around*,
 1, 47; 8, 41.
 circumspīcō, -ere, -exi, -ectum,
 3 v. a. *to look round*, 1, 87.
 clām, adv. *secretly*, 1, 63.
 clāmōr, -ōris, m. *a shout, loud*
cry, 3, 77.
 Clāriūs, -a, -um, adj. *of Claros*,
 a town in Ionia sacred to
 Apollo, 6, 1.
 clārūs, -a, -um, adj. *bright*,
famous, 2, 79.
 classīs, -īs, f. *a fleet*, 1, 83.
 clīpēūs, -i, m. *a shield*, 3, 35.
 coepi, -isse, coeptum, 3 defect.
 v. a. *to begin*, 9, 66.
 cognosco, -ērē, -nōvī, -nītum,
 3 v. a. *to ascertain*, 9, 27;
recognize, know, 5, 32; 10, 9.
 cōgo, -ērē, cōgēī, cōactum, 3 v. a.
to force, 4, 4 [co = cum, āgo].
- colligo, -ērē, -ēgī, -ectum, 3 v. a.
to collect, 5, 31.
 cōlo, -ērē, -ūī, cultum, 3 v. a.
to cultivate, worship, 10, 45;
to pay attention to, 6, 25.
 cōlōr, -ōris, m. *colour*, 1, 6, 61;
excuse, 9, 63.
 cōlumba, -ae, f. *a dove*, 1, 75;
 9, 7.
 cōmā, -ae, f. *hair*, 1, 12; 3, 90;
 7, 2.
 cōmēs, -ītīs, c. *companion*, 6,
 20; 9, 11, 31; 10, 10 etc.
 commōvēo, -ērē, -mōvī, -mōtum,
 2 v. a. *to move, to influence*,
 9, 43.
 commūnīs, -e, adj. *common*, 9,
 20.
 compesco, -ēre, -pescūī, 3 v. a.
to refrain, to control, 2, 87.
 compectōr, -i, -exus, 3 dep.
 v. a. *to embrace*, 3, 70;
 5, 55; 7, 7.
 complōro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum,
 1 v. a. *to bewail*, 3, 95.
 concāvūs, -a, -um, adj. *hollow*,
 11, 20.
 concīēo, -ēre, -cīvī, -cītum,
 2 v. a. *to rouse, stir up*, 10,
 11.
 condīcīō, -īōnīs, f. *condition*,
terms, 2, 109.
 confitēor, -eri, -fessus, 2 dep.
 v. a. *to confess*, 4, 11.
 coniectūrā, -ae, f. *conjecture*,
 from augury or soothsaying,
 9, 51.
 coniunx, -ūgīs, f. *a wife*, 6, 26;
 2, 37; 3, 79, 82.
 conscendo, -ērē, -ndi, -nsum,
 3 v. a. *to climb, to go on*
board, 2, 41.

- consido**, -ĕre, -sĕdĭ, -sessum, 3 v. a. *to settle down, to sink*, 2, 73.
consilĭum, -ĭi, n. *design, plan*, 1, 92; 5, 5.
conspĭcio, -ere, -exi, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to see*. **conspĭcior**, 1 *am conspicuous*, 6, 34.
constitũo, -ĕrĕ, -ũi, -ũtum, 3 v. a. *to place, to settle*, 10, 40.
consuesco, -ĕre, -ĕvĭ, -ĕtum, 3 v. a. *to accustom*. **consũtũs**, *accustomed*, 11, 38.
contendo, -ĕre, -ndi, -ntum, 3 v. n. *to strive to go, to press on*, 4, 21. **contenti**, *stretched out, taut*, 11, 19.
contentus, -a, -um, adj. *content*, 2, 70; 10, 5.
contingo, -ĕre, -tigĭ, -tactum, 3 v. a. *to reach, to arrive at*, 1, 16, 106; 5, 85; *to touch*, 2, 44.
contrariũs, -a, -um, adj. *contrary, opposite, hostile*, 5, 41. *in contraria, in opposite directions*, 3, 75.
convalesco, -ĕrĕ, -vālũi, 3 incept. v. n. *to recover, to grow well*, 3, 14.
convĕnio, -irĕ, -vĕni, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to be suitable*, 1, 6.
converto, -ĕre, -rti, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to turn round, to reverse*, 8, 2.
convictũs, -ũs, m. *a living together, association [cum vivere]*, 8, 29.
cõpiã, -ae, f. *abundance, power over*, 2, 68.
Cõrinthiãcũs, -a, -um, adj. *of Corinth*, 10, 9.
- cornũ**, -ũs (no dat. sing.), pl. **cornua**, n. *a horn*, 1, 8.
cõronã, -ae, f. *a crown, a garland*, 7, 4.
corpũs, -õris, n. *a body*, 2, 39; 2, 54; 5, 48 etc.
Cõũs, -a, -um, adj. *of Cos*, an island in the Aegean Sea, mentioned here as the home of the poet Philĕtas, 6, 2.
credĩbilis, -e, adj. *believable*, 5, 49.
crĕdo, -ĕrĕ, -didĩ, -ditum, 3 v. a. *to believe*, 2, 81.
crĕmo, -ãrĕ, -ãvĭ, -ãtum, 1 v. a. *to burn*, 7, 17.
cresco, -ĕrĕ, crĕvĭ, crĕtum, 3 v. n. *to grow*, 7, 22.
crĩmĕn, -ĩnis, n. *a charge*, 2, 69; *a crime*, 1, 23; 2, 96, 21; 9, 61.
crĩnis, -is, m., *hair*, 3, 94.
crũõr, -õris, m. *blood, gore* (properly *blood that is shed*), 2, 67; 6, 9; 11, 32.
culpa, -ae, f. *a fault*, 2, 64; 2, 98; 3, 38.
culpo, -ãre, -ãvĭ, -ãtum, 1 v. a. *to blame*, 1, 35.
cum, prep. (abl.), *with*, 1, 46; 5, 54; 6, 24; 9, 29; 11, 3.
cum [quum], conj. *when*, 1, 82, 105; 2, 68 etc. **tum cum**, 3, 75; *since*, 10, 49; *whereas*, 5, 77; *although*, 11, 33.
cumba, -ae, f. *a boat*, 1, 55.
cunctus, -a, -um, adj. *all [coniunctus]*, 1, 108; 2, 71; 8, 35, 36.
cũpidũs, -a, -um, adj. *desirous*, 6, 9.
cũpio, -ĕrĕ, -ivĭ, -ĩtum, 3 v. a. *to desire*, 4, 23.

- cūr, interrog. adv. *why?* 2, 58 ; 2, 92.
- cūrā, -ae, f. *care for*, 2, 9 ; *affection for*, 1, 115 ; *anxiety*, 11, 12.
- curro, -ērē, cūcurri, cursum, 3 v. n. *to run*, 10, 3.
- cursūs, -ūs, m. *a course*, 10, 17 ; 11, 5 ; *speed, running*, 10, 5.
- custōs, -ōdis, c. *guard*, 2, 15 ; 4, 1.
- Cyānēae, -arum, f. pl. *the Symplegades*, the two rocky islands at the entrance of the Black Sea from the Bosphorus, 10, 34.
- Cyclādēs, -um, f. the islands in the Aegean Sea grouped roughly in a circle [κύκλος] round Delos, 11, 8.
- Cyzīcōn, -i, n. *Cyzicum* or *Cyzicus*, a town in Mysia, on the Propontis, 10, 29, 30.
- D
- damno, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to condemn*, 2, 95.
- Dardānlā, -ae, f. *Dardania*, a district in Phrygia round Troy, 10, 25.
- dē, prep. (abl.), *by*, 1, 14 ; *of, from*, 1, 83 ; 3, 16 ; 5, 33 ; 7, 38 ; *on, on the side of*, 4, 19 ; *down from*, 5, 69 ; *concerning*, 8, 8.
- debeo, -ēre, -bui, -bitum, 2 v. a. *to owe*, 6, 25 ; *to be bound to*, 5, 10 ; 11, 35.
- dēbītōr, -ōris, m. *a debtor*, 5, 10.
- Dēcembēr, -bris, m. *December* (originally the *tenth* month), 11, 3.
- dēcēo, -ēre, -ui, 2 v. a. *to be becoming to*, 7, 3 ; *deceit*, impers. *it is becoming, it is right*, 1, 3 ; 1, 10.
- dēcīpio, -ērē, -cēpī, -captus, 3 v. a. *to deceive*, 3, 37 ; 8, 9.
- dēdūco, -ērē, -uxi, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to lead down*, 1, 39 ; 10, 15.
- dēfendo, -ērē, -ndi, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to defend*, 1, 25 ; 2, 96 ; 9, 63.
- dēfēro, -ferrē, -tūli, -lātum, irreg. v. a. *to bring down, to bring to land*, 2, 79 ; 10, 42.
- dēlecto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to delight*, 7, 26.
- dēlicīae, -arum, f. pl. *delights*, 2, 80.
- demitto, -ērē, -isī, -isum, 3 v. a. *to let fall*, 8, 19.
- dēmo, -ere, -mpsi, -mptum, 3 v. a. *to take away*, 2, 52 ; 7, 2.
- dēnīquē, adv. *in fine, at length*, 1, 49 ; 3, 61 ; 5, 81 ; 8, 23.
- dens, -ntis, m. *a tooth*, 1, 78.
- dēplōro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to deplore, to give up for lost*, 3, 46.
- dēsēro, -ēre, -ūi, -rtum, 3 v. a. *to desert*, 3, 95 ; 5, 12, 64 ; 9, 65.
- dēsīdēro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to miss, to desire*, 5, 45.
- dēsīno, -ere, -sīi, -sītum, 3 v. n. *to cease*, 4, 21.
- dēsūm, -esse, -fui, irreg. v. n. *to be wanting*, 7, 30.
- dēūs, -i, m. *a god*, 1, 32 etc. ; nom. plur. *di*, 1, 58 ; 2, 1 etc.

- dětěgo, -ěre, -texi, -tectum, 3 v. a. *to uncover*, 1, 110.
- dīco, -ěřě, -ixi, -ictum, 3 v. a. *to speak, to say*, 1, 25, 119; 2, 103; 3, 38, 51; 5, 7; 7, 13; 8, 25; 9, 47.
- dictum, -i, n. *a saying*, 10, 36; *a sarcastic jest*, 1, 25.
- dīdūco, -ěre, -uxi, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to lead apart, to separate*, 2, 21.
- dīēs, -ēī, m. and f. in sing., m. in plur. *a day*, 8, 28; 11, 15; *lapse of time*, 5, 14.
- difficīlis, -e, adj. *difficult*, 1, 91.
- dīgītūs, -i, m. *finger*, 7, 6.
- dignus, -a, -um, adj. *worthy*, 2, 57.
- dīlīgo, -ěřě, -exi, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to love*, 2, 87; 3, 65; 6, 1.
- dīmīdīūs, -a, -um, adj. *half*, 2, 44.
- dīmīnūo, -űěre, -űī, -űtum, 3 v. a. *to diminish*, 5, 44.
- discēdo, -ěřě, -cessi, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to depart*, 1, 77; 3, 5, 85.
- displīcēo, -ěre, -űī, -űctum, 3 v. a. *to displease*, 1, 50.
- dissīmīlis, -e, adj. *unlike*, 1, 121.
- dissīmūlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to disown, to pretend not to have*, 1, 62; 5, 52; 7, 5.
- disto, -āre, v. n. *to stand apart, to be distant*, 2, 11; 5, 61.
- dīū, adv. *for a long time*, 5, 12.
- dīversus, -a, -um, adj. *different*, 3, 19; 10, 49.
- dīvīdo, -ěřě, -īsī, -isum, 3 v. a. *to divide*, 3, 73.
- dīvīno, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to divine, to guess*, 9, 52.
- dīvītīae, -arum, f. pl. *riches*, 2, 75.
- dīvūs, -i, m. *god*, 2, 105. *diva*, -ae, f. *a goddess*, 5, 76.
- do, dārě, dēdi, dātum, 1 v. a. *to give*, 1, 34, 68 etc.; *to grant, suppose*, 1, 47.
- dōcēo, -ěřě, -ui, -ctum, 2 v. a. *to teach*, 1, 112, 116; 6, 28.
- doctūs, -a, -um, adj. *learned*, 5, 57.
- dōlēo, -ěřě, -űī, 2 v. n. *to grieve*, 2, 37; 3, 75.
- dōlōr, -ōrīs, m. *grief, pain*, 3, 13, 91; 8, 20.
- dōmīnūs, -i, m. *a master*, 1, 2, 7; 7, 14 etc.
- dōmūs, -ūs or -i, f. *a house, a home*, 1, 70, 106; 3, 24, 92; 5, 67; *a family*, 2, 101; 3, 64.
- dōnēc, adv. *until*, 1, 53; 9, 5.
- dōs, dōtīs, f. *dower, mental gifts*, 9, 48.
- dūbīto, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to doubt, to hesitate*, 1, 95.
- dūbīūs, -a, -um, adj. *doubtful, hesitating*, 11, 13.
- dūco, -ěřě, duxi, ductum, 3 v. a. *to lead or draw; to form letters, to compose*, 11, 18; *to suck*, 2, 43.
- dulcis, -e, adj. *sweet, dear*, 3, 64.
- Dūlichīum, -īī, n. *Dulichium*, an island supposed to be south of Ithaca, 5, 67.
- Dūlichīūs, -a, -um, adj. *of Dulichium*, 5, 60.
- dūm, conj. *whilst*, 1, 89, 101; 2, 34; 3, 67, 71; 4, 23; 5, 27; 8, 24; *so long as*, 9, 17.

dumtaxāt, adv. *at least*, 8, 33.
 dūō, -ōrum, num. adj. *two*,
 5, 33.
 dūplex, -īcis, adj. *double*.
 dūrītīā, -ae, f. *hardness, cruelty*,
 8, 46.
 dūrūs, -a, -um, *hard, unhappy*,
 5, 26; *hardly*, 1, 71.
 dux, dūcis, m. *a leader*, 2, 103;
 5, 57; 10, 10.

E

ē, ex, prep. (abl.), *out of*, 1,
 66, 107 etc.
 ecquīs, -quae or -quā, -quōd (no
 gen.), interrog. pron. *whether*
there is any, 6, 11.
 ēdax, -ācis, adj. *greedy, voraci-*
cious, 6, 11.
 ēdo, -ēre, ēdidī, ēditum, 3 v. a.
to send out, to produce, 7, 37.
 effēro, -ferre, extūlī, ēlātum,
 irreg. v. a. *to raise*, 9, 45.
 effīcīo, -ērē, -fēcī, -fectum, 3
 v. a. *to effect, to produce*,
 1, 121; 8, 49.
 effīgīēs, -ēī, f. *likeness*, 7, 7.
 effundo, -ēre, -fūdī, -fūsum, 3
 v. a. *to pour out*, 3, 45.
 ēgēo, -ērē, -ūī, v. n. *to be in*
want, 2, 66; 5, 15.
 ēgō, mēī, mīhī, mē, pron. *I*,
 1, 43 etc.
 ēgrēdīōr, -ī, -gressūs, 3 v. n. *to*
depart, to start, 3, 89; 10, 16.
 ēlōquium, -īī, n. *style of speak-*
ing, eloquence, 9, 46.
 ēmendo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v.
 a. *to correct, to remove faults*,
 7, 40 [e, mendo].
 ēmitto, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3
 v. a. *to send out*, 4, 17.

ēnim, conj. *for*, 2, 1; 9, 25.
 ensis, -is, m. *a sword*, 1,
 43.
 ēo, īre, īvi or īī, itum, 4 v.
 n. *to go*, 1, 2, 49 etc., partic.
 īens, ēuntis, 9, 11; impera-
 tive, ī, 1, 57; future, ibo,
 1, 1; 5, 12 etc.
 ēquūs, -ī, m. *a horse*, 4, 14;
 8, 2.
 ergō, adv. *so then, therefore*,
 1, 87; 2, 17; 6, 17; 9, 63.
 ērīpio, -ērē, -pūī, -eptum, 3
 v. a. *to snatch away*, 3, 96;
to rescue, 2, 10.
 erro, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n.
to wander, 5, 59.
 errōr, -ōris, m. *an error, mis-*
take, 2, 99; 3, 37.
 ērūo, -ērē, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a.
to turn up, to drag from below,
 4, 6.
 Ērymanthīs, -īdōs, f. adj. *of*
Erymanthus, a chain of moun-
 tains in Arcadia, hence *Ar-*
cadian; *of Callisto*, who was
 changed into a bear and
 placed as a constellation in
 heaven, 4, 1; 11, 15.
 ētīam, adv. *even, also*, 3, 45;
 5, 39, 51.
 Eubōicūs, -a, -um, adj. *of Eu-*
boea, an island off the east
 coast of Greece, 1, 84.
 eurūs, -ī, m. *the east wind*,
 2, 27.
 Eurýālūs, -ī, *Euryalus*, a com-
 panion of Aeneas, whose
 friendship with Nisus and
 death are related in Vergil's
 Aeneid (9, 176-449), 5, 23;
 9, 33.

- ēventūs, -ūs, m. *result, event, chance*, 9, 16; 10, 11.
 ēvigīlo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to produce in the night, or by study in the night*, 1, 108.
 ēvinco, -ērē, -vīcī, -victum, 3 v. a. *to overcome, to win through*, 10, 33.
 excīdo, -ērē, -cīdī, 3 v. n. *to fall, to perish*, 1, 48; *to be forgotten*, 5, 14.
 excūso, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to excuse*, 9, 64-5.
 excūtīo, -ēre, -ussi, -ussum, 3 v. a. *to shake out*, 1, 78.
 exemplum, -i, n. *an example*, 3, 25; 5, 21; 6, 28; *copy* (of a book), 7, 24.
 exēquīae, -ārum, f. pl. *funeral rites*, 1, 118; 8, 14 [ex, sēquor].
 exilīs, -e, adj. *small, short*, 2, 86.
 exōnēro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *unload, relieve*, 3, 36.
 exōrīōr, -īrī, -ortus, 4 v. n. *to rise*, 3, 77.
 expecto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to expect*, 1, 69.
 expēdiō, -īrē, -īvī or -īī, -itum, 4 v. a. *to clear away*; *expēdit*, impers., *it is useful, it is advantageous*, 9, 56.
 exposco, -ērē, -pōposcī, 3 v. a. *to demand, to pray for*, 11, 22.
 exsūpēro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to surpass*, 5, 56.
 extinguo, -ērē, -nxi, -nctum, 3 v. a. *to extinguish*, 3, 44; 6, 32. *extingui, to be dead*, 6, 20.
 exto [ex, sto], -ārē, -tītī, 1 v. n. *to be extant, to exist*, 7, 23.
 extrēmūs, -a, -um, superl. adj. [extrā, extērior], *extreme, farthest*, 1, 6. *extremum*, adv. *for the last time*, 3, 15.
 exūl, -ūlīs, c. *an exile*, 1, 3; 1, 83; 2, 37.

F

- fābūlā, -ae, f. *story, imaginary tale*, 5, 80.
 fāciēs, -ēī, f. *face, appearance*, 3, 26.
 fācīlīs, -ē, adj. *easy*, 5, 81; *kindly*, 5, 15 [facio].
 fācīnūs, -ōrīs, n. *a crime*, 2, 98.
 fācio, -ēre, fēcī, factum, 3 v. a. *to do, to make*, 1, 14, 45 etc.; *to compose*, 11, 7; *to cause*, 1, 90, 99; *to bring about, to take pains that* (followed by subj.), 1, 114. *facere ad, to suit*, 10, 44.
 fācundūs, -a, -um, adj. *eloquent*, 9, 57 [fer, fāri].
 fallo, -ērē, fēfelli, falsum, 3 v. a. *to escape notice, to deceive*, 2, 97, 107, 110; 3, 59.
 falsus, -a, -um, adj. *false*, 5, 37.
 fāmā, -ae, f. *fame, report*, 1, 49; 6, 22.
 fāmēs, -īs, f. *hunger*, 6, 9.
 fās, indecl. n. *right, divine law*, 2, 96.
 fastīdiō, -īrē, -īvī or -īī, -itum, 4 v. a. *to despise*, 7, 32.
 fātālīs, -e, adj. *fatal, ordained by fate*, 8, 47.
 fātēōr, -ērī, fassus, 2 v. a. *to confess*, 1, 81; 7, 37; 9, 16.

- fătisco, -ěre, incept. v. n. *to gape, to spring a leak*, 10, 8.
- fătum, -i, n. *fate*, 2, 53; 3, 20, 101.
- faucēs, -ium, f. pl. *throat, narrow strait or entrance*, 10, 31.
- fävěo, -ěřě, 2 v. a. *to favour, to show favour to*, 7, 37.
- fävör, -öris, m. *favour, popularity*, 1, 64.
- fělix, -icis, adj. *happy*, 1, 9, 97; 9, 5. Comp. fěllior, 1, 97.
- fěminā, -ae, a *woman*, 3, 33; 6, 27.
- fěřio, -irě (percussī, percussum, used for perf. and sup.), 4 v. a. *to strike*, 2, 47; 3, 78; 11, 40.
- fěro, ferrě, tülī, lātum, irreg. v. a. *to bear or carry*, 1, 125; 2, 73 etc.; *to bring*, 2, 4; *to carry off*, 2, 68; *to hold, to consider*, 1, 33.
- fěrox, -ocis, adj. *wild, fierce*, 2, 9.
- ferrum, -i, n. *iron, a sword*, 2, 53.
- fěrus, -a, -um, *wild, cruel*, 1, 42; 2, 83; 11, 7.
- ferveo, -ěřě, ferbūī, 2 v. n. *to be hot, to boil*, 4, 6.
- fessus, -a, -um, adj. *tired, weary*, 10, 1; 4, 27.
- festino, -ärě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to hasten*, 3, 52.
- fibrae, -arum, f. pl. *entrails*, 9, 49.
- fīdělīs, -ě, adj. *faithful*, 5, 63.
- fīdēs, -ěi, f. *faith*, 5, 39, 50; *belief*, 8, 8; *fidelity*, 9, 30, 33.
- fīdus, -a, -um, adj. *faithful*, 6, 13; 3, 64; 5, 63; 10, 10.
- fīndo, -ěre, fidī, fissum, 3 v. a. *to split*.
- fīngo, -ěřě, finxi, fictum, 3 v. a. *to make up, to feign*, 5, 79; 8, 20; *to imagine*, 2, 57.
- fīnīs, -is, m. *an end*, 2, 75. Pl. fīnēs, -iūm, *frontiers, territory*, 3, 6.
- fīo, fīērī, factus, irreg. v. n. *to become*, 5, 46; 8, 7.
- fīrmus, -a, -um, adj. *firm, solid*; comp. fīrmior, fīrmus, 5, 53.
- flamma, -ae, f. *a flame*, 2, 45.
- flāvūs, -a, -um, adj. *yellow*, 10, 1.
- flecto, -ěřě, -exī, -xum, 3 v. a. *to bend*, 10, 17.
- flěo, -ěřě, -ěvī, -ětum, 2 v. a. and n. *to weep*, 1, 122; 3, 17, 71.
- fluctūs, -ūs, m. *a wave*, 2, 25, 35 etc.
- flūměn, -inīs, n. *a stream*, 8, 2.
- fōcūs, -i, m. *a hearth*, 3, 44.
- foedo, -ärě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to besoul, to defile*, 3, 93.
- foedūs, -öris, n. *treaty, compact*, 8, 27.
- fōřět, see sum.
- forma, -ae, *shape, appearance*, 1, 117; 3, 22.
- formicā, -ae, *an ant*, 9, 9.
- forsān, adv. *perhaps*, 1, 35; 3, 22; 7, 9. forsītān, *perhaps*, 1, 69; 6, 18.
- fortassě, adv. *perhaps*, 3, 67.
- fortě, adv. *by chance*, 1, 18, 22.
- fortīs, -e, adj. *brave*, 6, 15; *strong*, 10, 43.

- fortūna**, -ae, f. *fortune*, 1, 10, 51, 120; 5, 27, 34; 9, 13, 37.
fōvēo, -ērē, fōvī, fōtum, 2 v. a. *to cherish, to support*, 5, 41.
frāgilis, -e, adj. *fragile, breakable*, 1, 11; 5, 16 [frango].
frāgōr, -ōris, m. *crash, loud sound*, 2, 46 [frango].
frango, -ērē, frēgī, fractum, 3 v. a. *to break*, 1, 94; 2, 108.
frātēr, -tris, m. *a brother*, 1, 107; 10, 45.
frāternūs, -a, -um, adj. *of a brother, fraternal*, 3, 65.
frēmo, -ērē, -mūī, -mītum, 3 v. n. *to roar*, 2, 25.
frēnum, -i, n. *a rein*, 4, 14.
frētum, -i, n. *a strait*, 10, 28.
freta, *the sea*, 4, 6; 5, 61.
frons, -tis, f. *front*, 1, 8, 11, 111; 7, 33; *forehead*, 2, 30.
frustrā, adv. *in vain*, 2, 13, 30.
fūcūs, -i, m. *dye*, 1, 5.
fūgā, -ae, f. *flight*, 10, 10; *exile*, 1, 56; 2, 84; 3, 36, 50; 5, 42; 7, 14; 10, 10; 11, 6.
fūgiō, -ērē, fūgī, fūgītum, 3 v. n. *to fly*, 5, 29; 9, 12; *to be banished*, 5, 66; v. a. *to avoid*, 2, 31.
fūgo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to drive away, to banish*, 2, 93.
fulciō, -irē, -lsi, -ltum, 4 v. a. *to prop up*, 6, 5.
fulmēn, -inis, n. *thunderbolt*, 1, 72.
fulvus, -a, -um, adj. *yellow*, 5, 7, 25.
fūnūs, -eris, n. *a funeral*, 3, 22, 23, 89; 7, 38.
- fūriāe**, -ārum, f. pl. *the furies*, 5, 22.
fusco, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make dark*, 11, 15.
- G
- gēlidūs**, -a, -um, adj. *cold, icy*, 2, 29; 4, 11; 3, 94; 11, 3.
gēmīnūs, -a, -um, adj. *double, twofold*, 1, 11; 10, 32; 11, 28.
gēmītūs, -ūs, m. *a sighing*, 3, 21, 77.
gēmo, -ērē, -ūī, -ītum, 3 v. n. *to sigh*, 3, 38, 97.
gēnae, -ārum, f. *cheeks*, 1, 28; 3, 18; 9, 34.
gens, -ntis, f. *a race*, 10, 30.
gēnūs, -eris, n. *kind*, 2, 51; 8, 34.
gēro, -ērē, gessi, gestum, 3 v. a. *to wear, to carry*, 1, 8, 110; *to wage*, 2, 30.
Gētīcūs, -a, -um, adj. *Getic, of the Getae, a tribe living on the Danube*, 5, 62; 10, 14.
gigno, -ērē, gēnūī, gēnītum, 3 v. a. *to beget*, 5, 37.
glōriā, -ae, f. *glory*, 5, 24.
grandis, -e, adj. *heavy, great*, 3, 25; 5, 28, 68; *grand*, 9, 48.
grātiā, -ae, f. *gratitude, thanks*, 6, 16.
grātūlōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 dep. v. n. *to congratulate*, 9, 54.
grātus, -a, -um, adj. *beloved*, 1, 15; *pleasing*, 7, 11.
grāvidūs, -a, -um, adj. *heavy, labouring*, 2, 107.
grāvīs, -e, adj. *heavy*, 2, 14; *dangerous*, 3, 72.
grēmīūm, -i, n. *bosom*, 1, 66.

gubernātōr, -ōrīs, m. *steersman*,
11, 21.
gutta, -ae, f. *a drop*, 3, 4.

H

hābĕo, -ĕrĕ, -bŭi, -bitum, 2 v. a.
to have, 1, 4 etc.; *to occupy*,
11, 32.

hābĭto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n.
freq. of *habeo*, *to live, to be*
an inhabitant, 3, 31.

hābītŭs, -ŭs, m. *dress*, 1, 4.

Hādriā, -ae, m. *the Adriatic*
Sea, 11, 4.

Haedi, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Goats* (a
double star in the constella-
tion of Auriga), 11, 13.

Haemōniā, -ae, f. *poetical name*
for Thessaly, 10, 30.

haerĕo, -ĕrĕ, haesi, haesum,
2 v. n. *to cling*, 10, 29; *to*
stick in, 1, 44.

hārĕna (or ārĕna), -ae, f. *sand*,
4, 6.

haud, adv. *not, not at all*, 3, 73.

haurio, -rĭrĕ, hausi, haustum,
4 v. a. *to draw on*, 11, 16.

Hectōr, -ōrīs, m. *Hector*, son of
Priam, 6, 19; 9, 30; 10, 17.

hĕdĕrā, -ae, f. *ivy*, 7, 2.

Hellĕ, -ĕs, f. *Helle*, daughter of
Athamas, who gave her name
to the Hellespont, 10, 15.

Hellespontĭācŭs, -a, -um, adj.
on the Hellespont (mod. Dar-
danelles), 10, 24.

hĕrōīs, -īdis, f. (Gk. acc.
hĕrōīdās), *a heroine*, 6, 23.

hĭbernŭs, -a, -um, adj. *wintery*,
11, 33.

hĭems (or hiemps), -ĕmīs, f.
winter, 1, 41, 43; *storm*, 1, 42.

hĭc, haec, hōc, hŭiŭs, huic,
pron. *this, such as this*, 1, 9,
45 etc.

hinc, adv. *hence*, 1, 91; 3, 81.

hirsŭtus, -a, -um, adj. *rough*,
hairy, 1, 12.

hirtus, -a, -um, adj. *rough, un-*
kempt, 3, 90.

hōmō, -īnīs, m. and f. *a human*
being, man or woman, 3, 27;
7, 13; 11, 27.

hōrā, -ae, f. *an hour*, 3, 54,
68.

horreo, -ĕrĕ, -ŭi, 2 v. n. and a.
to shrink from, to fear, 1,
86.

hortŭs, -i, m. *a garden*. Pl.

horti, *suburban estate*, 11, 37.

hostis, -īs, m. and f. *an enemy*,
5, 23, 40; 9, 24, 35.

hŭmŭs, -i, f. *the ground*, 2, 54;
3, 94; 6, 12.

Hŷādĕs, -um, f. pl. *the Hyades*, a
constellation, 11, 16 [*ŷei*, *to*
rain].

Hŷirtācĭdes, -ae, m. *patronymic*,
son of Hyrtacus. See Nisus,
5, 24.

I

Icārŭs, -i, m. *Icarus*, son of
Daedalus, 1, 90.

ictŭs, -ŭs, m. *a blow*, 3, 11.

idcirco, adv. *therefore, on that*
account, 5, 55.

īdem, ĕādem, īdem, ēiusdem,
adj. *the same*, 1, 108; 2, 17.

īgitŭr, adv. *therefore*, 5, 43;
7, 39.

ignāvus, -a, -um, *idle*, 7, 25.

ignīs, -is, m. *fire*, 1, 82; 3, 11;
5, 25; 7, 16; 8, 4; 9, 22.

- ignōro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to be ignorant of, not to know*, 1, 18.
- ignosco, -ērē, -uōvī, -nōtum, 3 v. a. *to pardon*, 1, 71.
- ignōtūs, -a, -um, adj. *unknown*, 1, 60.
- Ilīacūs, -a, -um, adj. *Trojan*, from Ilium, poetical name for Troy, 5, 60.
- illē, -a, -ud, pron. *he*, 1, 6; 2, 8; 3, 1.
- illīc, adv. *there*, 1, 107.
- illūc, adv. *thither*, 1, 98.
- Illyriāe, -arum, f. pl. *Illyria*, prop. *the Illyrias*, i.e. Roman and barbaric Illyria, 4, 19.
- īmāgo, -īnis, f. *image, picture in the mind*, 3, 1; *likeness*, 7, 11; *shape*, 11, 23; *portrait*, 7, 1.
- imbēr, -bris, m. *rain*, 3, 18.
- Imbriūs, -a, -um, adj. *of Imbros*, an island in the north of the Aegean Sea, 10, 18.
- immānis, -e, adj. *tremendous, dreadful*, 2, 25 [in, manis, *gentle*].
- immēmōr, -ōris, adj. *forgetful*, 1, 17; 11, 22.
- immensus, -a, -um, adj. *immense*, 2, 39 [in, mētiōr].
- immitto, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to let grow long*, 3, 90.
- immo, adv. *nay rather*, 2, 99.
- impēdiō, -irē, -ivī or -ī, -itum, 4 v. a. *to impede, to hamper*, 3, 42.
- impello, -ērē, -pūli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to push, to move from its place*, 7, 19.
- imperfectus, -a, -um, adj. *imperfect, unfinished*, 3, 69.
- impēriūm, -ī, n. *empire*, 5, 70.
- impētūs, -ūs, m. *impulse, rush*, 4, 15.
- impōno, -ērē, -ōsūi, -ōsītum, 3 v. a. *to place upon*, 7, 20.
- imprōbūs, -a, -um, adj. *relentless*, 11, 41.
- Imūs, -a, -um, superl. adj. (infrā, infēriōr), *lowest*, 4, 6; 5, 9; 9, 55.
- īn, prep. (acc. and abl.), *into, in*, 1, 25; 3, 24 etc.; *for (time)*, 1, 34.
- īnānis, -e, adj. *empty*, 9, 9.
- incertus, -a, -um, adj. *uncertain*, 2, 31.
- incīpiō, -ērē, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to begin*, 2, 107.
- incrēpo, -ārē, -pūi, -pītum, 1 v. a. *to thunder against*, 4, 24.
- incultus, -a, -um, adj. *unadorned*, 1, 3.
- incūs, -ūdīs, f. *an anvil*, 7, 29.
- incustōditūs, -a, -um, adj. *without a guardian*, 6, 10.
- incūtīō, -ērē, -ussi, -ussum, 3 v. a. *to strike in, to produce with violence*, 11, 42.
- indē, adv. *thence*, 10, 19, 37.
- indēlibātūs, -a, -um, adj. *untouched, not trenched upon*, 5, 28, lit. *untasted*.
- indignor, -āri, -ātus, 1 dep. v. n. *to be indignant*, 11, 41.
- indignus, -a, -um, adj. *undeserving*, 3, 18.
- indōlēō, -ērē, -lūi, 2 v. n. *to grieve, to feel touched*, 9, 32.

- indōmītus, -a, -um, adj. *unsubdued*, 11, 39.
- indūco, -ērē, -uxi, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to draw over*, 9, 14.
- indulgeo, -ērē, -ulsi, -ulsum, 2 v. n. *to indulge*, 3, 56.
- infēlix, -īcis, adj. *unhappy*, 1, 4; 2, 62; 7, 14.
- infērīōr, -ōris, comp. adj. (*infrā*) *lower*, 4, 7; 11, 36. See *imus*.
- infernus, -a, -um, adj. *infernal*, 5, 20.
- infestus, -a, -um, adj. *hostile*, 1, 82; 4, 26.
- infigo, -ērē, -ixi, -ixum, 3 v. a. *to fix in*, 5, 9.
- infirmus, -a, -um, adj. *weak*, 1, 89.
- infrāgīlīs, -ē, adj. *strong, not to be broken*, 5, 53.
- ingēmo, -ērē, -mūi, -itum, 3 v. n. *to sigh over*, 4, 10.
- ingēnium, -īi, n. *genius, intellect*, 1, 36, 48, 56.
- ingens, -ntis, adj. *great*, 8, 17.
- ingēnūus, -a, -um, adj. *gentle, liberal*, 11, 72.
- īnhaerēo, -ērē, -haesi, -haesum, 2 v. n. *to cling to*, 3, 79; 6, 3.
- īnīmīcūs, -a, -um, adj. *unfriendly*, 9, 2.
- īnīquūs, -a, -um, adj. *unfavourable*, 2, 6; 10, 11.
- īnmādēsko, -ērē, -mādūi, 3 incept. v. n. *to become wet*, 9, 34.
- īnoffensus, -a, -um, adj. *unobstructed, uninjured*, 9, 1.
- īnquam, -is, -it, defect. v. n. *to say*, 3, 31, 61, 81.
- īnsānīa, -īae, f. *madness*, 11, 11.
- īnsīdīae, -īarum, f. pl. *plots, ambush*, 11, 27.
- īnsīlīo, -ire, -lūi, -sultum, 3 v. a. *to leap upon*, 4, 8.
- īnspīcīo, -ērē, -exi, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to look at*, 1, 67; 5, 26.
- īnstābīlīs, -ē, adj. *movable*, 10, 34.
- īnstrūmentum, -i, n. *furniture, ornaments*, 1, 9.
- īnsūlā, -ae, f. *an island*, 10, 45.
- īntēr, prep. (acc.), *between, among*, 1, 119; 2, 25; 5, 60; 6, 23; 11, 7.
- īnterdīco, -ērē, -ixī, -ictum, 3 v. a. *to forbid*, 4, 20.
- īntōno, -ārē, -tōnūi, -tōnītum, 1 v. n. *to thunder*, 5, 29.
- īntro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to enter*, 1, 63; 10, 14.
- īntūs, adv. *inside, within*, 3, 22; 11, 17.
- īnvālīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *weak, without strength*, 5, 72.
- īnvēnīo, -īre, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. a. *to find*, 1, 27; 2, 32.
- īnvīdēo, -ērē, -vīdī, -vīsum, 2 v. a. and n. *to envy, to be- grudge*, 1, 1.
- īnvīgīlo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to be wakeful, to watch*, 5, 43.
- īnvīsus, -a, -um, adj. [*īnvīdēo*] *hated*, 9, 24.
- īpsē, -a, -um, ipsīus, dat. ipsī, *self*, 2, 64 etc.
- īra, -ae, f. *anger*, 1, 33, 94 etc.
- īrascor, -ī, īrātus, 3 dep. v. n. *to be angry*, 2, 12; 9, 25.
- īrrītūs, -a, -um, adj. *vain*, 8, 35.
- īs, ēā, īd, ēius, pron. *that*, 1, 20 etc.
- īōnīūs, -a, -um, adj. *Ionian*, 4, 3.

- Isthmōs, -i, f. *the Isthmus*, i.e. of Corinth, 11, 5.
- itā, adv. *so*, 1, 12, 37, 51; 2, 99; *on these terms*, 2, 105.
- Ītālĭā, -ae, f. *Italy*, 4, 20.
- ītēr, ĩtĭnērĭs, n. *a journey*, 8, 6; 10, 4, 16, 36.
- Īthācē, -ēs, f. *Ithaca*, island on west of Greece, 5, 67.
- iācĕo, -ērĕ, -cūi, 2 v. n. *to lie*, 8, 13, 16.
- iacto, -ārĕ, -āvĭ, -ātum (freq. of iācĭo), 1 v. a. *to toss*, 1, 42; 2, 15, 39; 11, 13.
- iām, adv. *now*, 1, 44 etc.
- iānŭā, -ae, f. *a door, entrance*, 10, 32.
- iōcōsŭs, -a, -um, adj. *jocose, full of sport*, 1, 80.
- iōcŭs, -is, m. *joke, sportive verse*, 9, 62.
- iŭbĕo, -ērĕ, iussi, iussum, 2 v. a. *to order*, 1, 70; 2, 62, 89, 95; 3, 6, 50, 85.
- iŭdex, -icĭs, m. *a judge*, 1, 37, 45; 2, 64.
- iŭgŭlum, -i, n. *throat*, 1, 44.
- iŭgum, -i, n. *a yoke, a range of hills*, 8, 40.
- iungo, -ērĕ, -nxi, -nctum, 3 v. a. *to join*, 3, 30, 66; 8, 27.
- Iŭpĭtĕr (or Iuppiter or Iovis), Iōvĭs, m. *Jupiter*, 1, 81; 3, 11; 4, 26; 5, 77-8.
- iustus, -a, -um, adj. *just*, 3, 62.
- iŭvĕnis, -is, m. *a young man*, 9, 61.
- iŭvo, -ārĕ, iŭvĭ, iŭtum, 1 v. a. *to help*, 5, 27.
- l
- lābĕs, -is, f. *a stain, spot*, 9, 43.
- lābōr, -ōrĭs, m. *labour*, 5, 71, 79.
- lābōr, -i, lapsus, 3 dep. v. n. *to glide, to flow*, 3, 4; 8, 1.
- lācrĭmā, -ae, f. *a tear*, 1, 14; 3, 29, 80; 8, 19, 28; 9, 34, 38.
- laedo, -ērĕ, -si, -sum, 3 v. a. *to injure*, 1, 63, 86; 2, 17, 69; 5, 35, 84.
- laetus, -a, -um, adj. *joyful, prosperous*, 1, 122; 5, 65; 7, 3.
- laevŭs, -a, -um, adj. *on the left hand*, 2, 83; 4, 19; *in laevum, to the left*, 10, 17; 11, 31.
- Lampsācŭs, -i, f. *Lampsacus*, a city of Mysia, on the Hellespont, 10, 26.
- Lāōdāmĭā, -ae, *Laodamia*, wife of Protesilaus, 6, 20.
- Lār, Lārĭs; m. *a household god, a house*, 3, 30, 43; 10, 40.
- lātĕo, -ērĕ, -ŭi, 2 v. n. *to lie hid*, 9, 54.
- lātĭto, -ārĕ, -āvĭ, -ātum, 1 freq. v. n. *to hide*, 1, 111.
- lātŭs, -a, -um, adj. *broad*, 2, 76.
- lātŭs, -ērĭs, n. *a side*, 2, 47; 4, 24.
- laudo, -ārĕ, -āvĭ, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to praise*, 5, 31; 9, 30, 62; 7, 31.
- laus, laudĭs, f. *praise*, 1, 36, 52; 7, 31; 8, 50.
- lectōr, -ōrĭs, m. *a reader*, 1, 23; 7, 32; 11, 35.
- lectŭlŭs, -i, m. (dimin. of lectus), *couch*, 11, 38.
- lēgo, -ērĕ, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to read*, 1, 21, 46, 50, 65; 7, 12, 25; *to choose*, 3, 9.

- lĕnio, -irĕ, -ivĭ, -itum, 1 v. a. *to appease*, 1, 30.
- Lĕthaeŭs, -a, -um, adj. *of Lethe*, the river of oblivion, 8, 36.
- lĕtum, -i, n. *death*, 1, 51.
- lĕvis, -e, adj. *light*. *levius*, adv. *more lightly*, 2, 47.
- lĕvo, -ārĕ, -āvĭ, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to alleviate, to lighten*, 1, 98 ; 3, 94 ; 5, 75.
- lex, lĕgĭs, f. *a law*, 1, 88 ; 7, 27 ; 8, 5 ; 9, 2.
- lĭbellŭs, -i, m. dimin. *a little book*, 1, 9 ; 7, 19, 33 ; 11, 1.
- lĭbĕr, -brĭ, m. *a book*, 1, 1, 15, 35, 49, 58, 87, 125.
- Lĭbŷcŭs, -a, -um, adj. *of Libya* (Africa), 3, 19.
- lĭcĕt, -ĕrĕ, lĭcŭit, lĭcĕbit, impers. v. n. *it is allowed*, 1, 2, 16, 57 ; 2, 101 ; 3, 26, 67 ; 6, 30 ; 7, 40 ; 8, 24.
- lĭmā, -ae, f. *a file*, 7, 30.
- lĭmĕn, -inĭs, n. *a threshold*, 3, 55.
- lĭmĕs, -itĭs, m. *a limit, a definite course*, 10, 16.
- lĭnquo, -ĕrĕ, lĭquĭ, lictum, 3 v. a. *to leave*, 5, 54.
- lĭquĕt, -ĕrĕ, lĭquĭt, 2 impers. v. n. *it is clear*, 1, 62.
- lĭttĕra, -ae, f. *a letter of the alphabet, writing*, 11, 1.
- lĭtŭrā, -ae, f. *erasure, blot*, 1, 13 [levo].
- lĭtŭs, -ŏrĭs, n. *a shore*, 2, 83 ; 5, 36 ; 10, 19, 31.
- lŏcŭs, -i (m. plur. lŏcĭ or n. lŏcā), *place*, 1, 86, 92 ; 6, 33 etc.
- longĕ, adv. *from a distance*, 10, 7.
- longus, -a, -um, adj. *long*, 1, 127 ; 3, 8 ; 5, 14 ; 6, 29 ; 10, 16.
- lŏquŏr, -i, lŏcŭtŭs, 3 dep. v. a. and n. *to say, to speak*, 1, 22, 96 ; 2, 14, 34, 171 ; 3, 57 ; 4, 23.
- Lŭcĭfĕr, -ĕrĭ, m. *the morning star*, 3, 72.
- lŭcĕo, -ĕrĕ, luxi, 2 v. n. *to be light, to shine*, 5, 47.
- lŭctum, -i, n. *gain*, 3, 68.
- luctŭs, -ŭs, m. *grief*, 1, 6 ; 3, 21.
- lŭgŭbrĭs, -ĕ, adj. *mournful*, 8, 23.
- lŭmĕn, -inĭs, n. *light*, 9, 13, 56.
- lŭnā, -ae, f. *the moon*, 3, 28.
- lŭpŭs, -i, m. *a wolf*, 1, 78 ; 6, 10.
- lŭsŭs, -ŭs, m. *play, sport*, 8, 31-2 ; 9, 61.
- lux, lŭcĭs, f. *light*, 3, 5.
- Lŷdĕ, -ĕs, f. *Lyde*, beloved of the poet Antimachus of Claros, 6, 1.

M

- Maeŏnidĕs, -is, m. *Homer*, lit. *native of Maeonia (=Lydia)*, 1, 47.
- Maeŏnius, -a, -um, adj. *Maeonian*, 6, 21. See *Maeonides*.
- maerĕo, -ĕrĕ, 2 v. n. and a. *to mourn*, 3, 23.
- maestŭs, -a, -um, adj. *sad*, 3, 15 ; superl. *maestissĭmus*, 9, 39.
- māgĭs, adv. *more, rather*, 2, 89 ; 5, 35 ; 7, 37 ; 11, 35.
- māgistĕr, -trĭ, m. *a master, teacher*, 6, 25.

- māiōr, -ūs, gen. -ōrīs, compar. adj. of magnus, *greater*, 5, 49; 7, 11; 9, 44.
- mālě, adv. *ill, badly*, 6, 13; 10, 27.
- mālum, -ī, n. *an evil, a misfortune*, 1, 98 etc.
- mālūs, -a, -um, adj. *evil, bad*, 1, 29 etc.
- mandātum, -i, n. *a charge, commission*, 1, 35; 3, 59.
- mando, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to command, to commission*, 1, 119; 2, 55; 7, 12.
- mānēo, -ērě, mansi, mansum, 2 v. n. *to remain*, 9, 48; 10, 10.
- Mānēs, -um, m. pl. *spirits of the departed, hence the lower world*, 8, 31 [*manis, gentle*].
- mānūs, -ūs, f. *a hand*, 3, 78, 88; 7, 16, 28; 11, 17; *a band*, 5, 63.
- mārě, -īs, n. *the sea*, 1, 42; 2, 1, 26, 73; 10, 15.
- mātēr, -trīs, f. *a mother*, 7, 18.
- mātēriā (or -ēs), -ae, f. *material, subject-matter*, 5, 56.
- maxīmūs, -a, -um, adj., superl. of magnus, *greatest*, 5, 79.
- mēcum = cum me, *with me* (see ego and cum), 2, 41; 4, 22; 5, 51; 7, 19.
- mēdullā, -ae, f. *marrow*, 5, 9.
- mēdiūs, -a, -um, adj. *middle*, 1, 88; 3, 92; 7, 29; 11, 4.
- mēliōr, -us, gen. -iōrīs, compar. adj. (see bonus), *better*, 5, 41; 6, 4; 7, 18.
- membrum, -i, n. *a limb, a part*, 2, 2; 3, 73, 94; *a member*, 3, 64.
- mēmīnī, -issě, perf. with present meaning, imper. memento, defect. v. a. and n. *to remember*, 1, 49, 73; 5, 3.
- mēmōr, -ōrīs, adj. *mindful, remembering*, 1, 10; 8, 49.
- mēmōro, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to mention*, 5, 1; 10, 39.
- mens, -ntis, f. *mind*, 1, 87; 2, 100; 3, 7; 9, 53; 11, 12, 24.
- mensis, -īs, m. *a month*, 11, 3.
- mentiōr, -īrī, -tītus, 4 dep. v. n. *to lie, to state falsely*, 3, 53.
- mērěo, -ērě, mērūī, mērītum, 2 v. a. *to deserve*, 1, 68; 2, 95; 5, 42.
- mergo, -ēre, -rsi, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to plunge in, to drown*, 8, 36.
- mērītum, -i, n. *a merit*, 5, 13; 6, 30.
- merx, -rcis, f. *merchandise*, 2, 76.
- Mēsēmbriācūs, -a, -um, adj. of *Mesembria*, a town in Thrace on the Black Sea, 10, 37.
- mētā, -ae, f. *a goal*, 9, 1.
- mētiōr, -īrī, mensus, 4 dep. v. a. *to measure, to traverse*, 5, 61.
- Mettius, -i, m. *Mettius*, king of Alba, 3, 75.
- mētūo, -ērě, -ūī, 3 v. a. and n. *to fear*, 9, 21.
- mētūs, -ūs, m. *fear*, 1, 43; 4, 4; 5, 37; 11, 28.
- mēūs, -a, -um, poss. pron. *my, mine*, 2, 34; 3, 77, 97; 7, 15.
- mīnae, -ārum, f. pl. *threats*, 2, 60; 11, 42.
- mīco, -ārě, mīcūī, 1 v. n. *to glitter*, 2, 45.

- Milētis**, -īdis, f. adj. *Milesian*, of *Miletus*, 10, 41.
- mīnax**, -ācis, adj. *threatening*, 2, 24; 11, 14.
- Mīnervā**, -ae, f. *Minerva*, goddess of wisdom, 2, 10; 10, 1, 43 etc.
- mīnimus**, -a, -um, superl. adj. *least*, 1, 75; 10, 3. See **parvus**.
- mīnium**, -ī, n. *red-lead*, 1, 7.
- mīnōr**, -ōrīs, n. *mīnūs*, compar. adj. (see **parvus**), *smaller*, *less*, 1, 36; 2, 74 etc.
- mīnūs**, adv. *less*, in *less degree*, 3, 97; 6, 4; 8, 45; 10, 50.
- mīrōr**, -ārī, -ātus, 1 dep. v. a. *to wonder*, *to wonder at*, 1, 45; 11, 9.
- misceo**, -ērē, -scūī, -xtum or -stum, 2 v. a. *to mix*, 3, 80.
- mīsēr**, -ērā, -ērum, adj. *miserable*, 1, 31 etc.
- mīsērābilīs**, -e, adj. *pitiable*, *miserable*, 2, 51; 9, 35.
- mītīs**, -ē, adj. *gentle*, 1, 94; 5, 5; 10, 46; superl. *mītissīmus*, 1, 73; 2, 61.
- mitto**, -ērē, mīsī, missum, 3 v. a. *to send*, 2, 65, 69; 3, 61.
- mōbillīs**, -e, adj. *fickle*, 9, 13.
- mōdērātūs**, -a, -um, partic. adj. (comp. **mōdērātīōr**), *moderate*, 9, 25.
- mōdō**, adv. *at times*, 2, 27; *only*, 2, 69; 3, 16; 4, 28; 6, 18; *lately*, 5, 30. **modo** ... **modo**, *at one time ... at another time*, 3, 95.
- mōdūs**, -ī, m. *limit*, 9, 38; 11, 44; *manner*, 11, 20.
- moeniā**, -ium, n. pl. *walls*, 2, 48; 10, 36.
- mōlēs**, -is, f. *a weight*, 8, 17.
- mollīs**, -e, adj. *soft*, *peaceful*, 5, 74.
- mōnēo**, -ērē, mōnūī, mōnītum, 2 v. a. *to warn*, 1, 115.
- mons**, -ntīs, m. *a mountain*, 2, 19; 4, 7; 5, 70.
- mōrā**, -ae, f. *delay*, 1, 124; 3, 18, 47, 62, 69.
- mordēo**, -ērē, mōrmordi, morsum, 2 v. a. *to bite*, *to lacerate*, 1, 25.
- mōrīōr**, mōrī, mortūus, 3 dep. v. n. *to die*, 1, 34; 2, 54; 3, 49; 5, 51.
- mors**, mortīs, f. *death*, 2, 42, 52, 64.
- mōs**, -ōrīs, m. *a habit*, *a manner*, 1, 100; 3, 65. **mores**, *character*, *morals*, 6, 24; 9, 60.
- mōvēo**, -ērē, mōvī, mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move*, 1, 103; 9, 36.
- Mulcībēr**, -bēris, or -bērī, m. *Vulcan*, 2, 5.
- multus**, -a, -um, adj. *much*, 2, 5; 3, 16, 45; 5, 57; 7, 15.
- mundūs**, -i, m. *the universe*, 8, 6.
- mūnūs**, -ērīs, n. *a gift*, *a favour*, 1, 20; 2, 52; 6, 6.
- mūrmūr**, -ūrīs, n. *a murmur*, *a roaring*, 2, 25.
- Musā**, -ae, f. *a Muse*, 7, 21.
- mūto**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to change*, 1, 117, 119; 2, 76, 108; 4, 17; 7, 13.

N

- nam**, **namque**, conj. *for*, 1, 99, 102 etc.
- nanciscor**, -i, nactūs, 3 dep. v. a. *to obtain*, 10, 19.

- narro**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to tell, to narrate*, 3, 91; 9, 28.
Nāsō, -ōnīs, m. *Naso*, the cognomen of Ovid, 7, 10.
nātā, -ae, f. *a daughter*, 3, 19, 97.
nātūrā, -ae, f. *nature*, 8, 5.
nātūs, -i, m. *a son*, 7, 17.
nāvīs, -is, f. *a ship*, 5, 17; 10, 2.
nāvītā, -ae, m. *a sailor*, 4, 11.
naufrāgiūm, -ī, n. *shipwreck*, 2, 52; 5, 36.
nē, neg. particle, in prohibitions (do) *not*, 1, 13; 2, 3; 5, 37; after words of caution or fear, *lest*, 2, 22; 101, 103; prayer or wish, *that not*, 1, 30, 31; purpose, *that not*, 63.
-nē, enclitic, placed at the end of the first word in a clause to indicate a question, 8, 11.
nēc, **nēquē**, conj. *neither, nor*, 1, 1; 8, 13 etc.
nēco, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to kill*, 2, 36.
nēgo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to deny*, 1, 19; 3, 47, 63; 8, 7.
nēmō, -īnīs (or nulliūs), m. and f. *no one*, 1, 99, 112; 9, 44.
Neptūnus, -ī, m. *Neptune*, the god of the sea, 2, 9.
Nērītīūs, -a, -um, adj. *Ithacan*, from Nēritus, the name of a mountain in Ithaca, and a small island near it, 5, 57, 58.
nescīo, -īrĕ, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, 4 v. a. and n. *not to know, to be ignorant of*, 1, 112; 2, 18, 26, 39, 40, 86; 6, 13; 7, 28.
nescīūs, -a, -um, adj. *unknowing, ignorant*, 3, 12.
nex, **nēcīs**, f. *death*, 2, 40, 57.
nī, adv. *unless*, 5, 84.
nīgēr, -gra, -grum, adj. *black*, 1, 8; 2, 22.
nīgresco, -ērĕ, 3 incept. v. n. *to grow black*, 4, 5.
nīhīl, -li, n. *nothing*, 2, 23; 8, 8; 11, 23.
nīl, n. indecl. *nothing*, 2, 37.
Nīlūs, -i, m. *the Nile*, 2, 80.
nimbōsūs, -a, -um, adj. *rainy*, 11, 13.
nīmīum, adv. *too much*, 2, 87; 5, 37.
nīsī, adv. *unless*, 2, 1, 23; 4, 17; 8, 29, 31; 11, 23.
Nīsūs, -i, m. *Nisus*, a character in Vergil's *Aeneid*. See *Euryalus*, 5, 24; 9, 33.
nītīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *shining, bright*; superl. *nītīdissimūs*, 3, 71.
nōbīlīs, -e, adj. *noble*, 10, 30. [no-sco, no-tus].
nōcĕo, -ērĕ, -ūī, -ītum, 2 v. a. *to harm*, 1, 74, 101; 9, 58.
nocturnūs, -a, -um, adj. *nocturnal*, 3, 28.
nōlo, nollĕ, nōlūī, irreg. v. a. and n. *to be unwilling*, 1, 80; 2, 93.
nōmĕn, -īnīs, n. *a name*, 3, 96; 8, 15; 10, 2, 25; 11, 11; *fame*, 1, 54. Pl. *nomīnā*, an appellation, 1, 90.
nōn, adv. *not*, 1, 2 etc.
nōnūs, -a, -um, adj. *ninth*, 2, 50.
nosco, -ērĕ, nōvī, nōtum, 3 v. a. *to know*, 1, 61; 2, 15, 30; 5, 29; 9, 18, 59. [nosses = novisses, 8, 31.]
nostrĕr, -tra, -trum, poss. pron. *our*, 1, 17 etc.

nōtītlā, -ae, f. *knowledge*, 9, 52.

nōtō, -ārě, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to mark*, 1, 7; 9, 5.

nōvūs, -a, -um, adj. *new*, 6, 26.

nox, -ctis, f. *night*, 3, 1, 3, 47, 50.

nūbes, -is, f. *a cloud*, 2, 107; 9, 14.

nūblā, -ōrum, n. pl. *clouds*, 2, 45.

nūbīlūs, -a, -um, adj. *cloudy*, 1, 40; 3, 13; 9, 6.

nūdō, -ārě, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strip*, 6, 7.

nūdūs, -a, -um, adj. *bare, naked*, 3, 78.

nullūs, -a, -um, gen. -īūs, adj. *none*, 2, 69; 5, 15 etc.

nūmēn, -īnīs, n. *divinity, divine power*, 10, 12; *a deity*, 10, 46. Pl. *numina, gods*, 1, 74; 2, 88; 3, 31; 4, 25.

nūmērus, -i, m. *a number, full complement*, 8, 48.

numquam, adv. *never*, 2, 97; 3, 32; 3, 67.

nunc, adv. *now*, 1, 55 etc.

nūpēr, adv. *lately*, 1, 118.

nūtrix, -īcis, f. *nurse*, 8, 44.

O

O, interj. *Oh*! 2, 41; 3, 66.

ōbligō, -ārě, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to bind, to compel*, 2, 83.

oblīvīum, -i, n. *oblivion*, 5, 13; 8, 11.

obōrīōr, -īrī, -ortus, 4 dep. v. n. *to rise over, to overshadow*, 3, 91.

obrūo, -ērě, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to overwhelm, to cover*, 2, 34.

obscūrūs, -a, -um, adj. *dark, obscure*, 1, 111.

obstūpesco, -ērě, -stūpūī, 2 incept. v. n. *to be astonished*, 11, 8.

obsum, -esse, obfūī, irreg. v. n. *to be in the way of*, 1, 43, 55.

occīdo, -ērě, -īdī, -āsum, 3 v. n. *to fall, to be ruined*, 2, 33; 6, 34.

occūpo, -ārě, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to overtake, to surprise*, 10, 6.

Ōcěānūs, -i, m. *the ocean*, 4, 1.

ōcūlūs, -ī, m. *an eye*, 3, 4, 22, 60.

Ōdessōs, -i, f. *Odessus* (mod. Varna), on the Black Sea, 10, 37.

ōdī, -isse, ōsus, defect. v. a. (only tenses of the perfect stem), 1, 55; 2, 7, 89.

ōdīum, -i, n. *hatred*, 3, 36.

Oedīpūs, -ōdīs, m. *Oedipus*, king of Thebes, frequent subject of tragedies, 1, 114.

offendo, -ērě, -ndi, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to offend*, 5, 38; 10, 42.

offīcīum, -i, n. *duty*, 1, 37; *kindness, act of friendship*, 5, 8; 8, 50.

omnīs, -e, adj. *every, all*, 1, 43, 48; 3, 24.

ōnūs, -ērīs, n. *a burden*, 2, 48.

ōpīs (gen.), ōpě, ōpem (nom. ops not used), f. *help*, 2, 4, 66, 110; 5, 76; 8, 10; 11, 22; *supply, money for support*, 3, 10; plur. ōpēs, *wealth*, 5, 28; 9, 10; 10, 44.

ōportēt, -ērě, -tūī, 2 impers. v. *it behoves, it is necessary*, 5, 51.

oppīdum, -i, n. *a town*, 2, 78.

opprīmo, -ĕrĕ, -essī, -essum, 3 v. a. *to overwhelm, oppress*, 2, 106; 5, 35, 75.
optīmus, -a, -um, superl. adj. (see **bonus**), *best*, 7, 5.
opto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to wish*, 1, 29, 80; 2, 81.
ōpūs, -ĕrīs, n. *a work*, 1, 68; 7, 14, 29; 9, 2, 10, 30; *need, necessity for*, 1, 22; 10, 3, 4.
ōrā, -ae, f. *shore*, 3, 19; 8, 39; 10, 29.
orbis, -īs, m. *the world*, 1, 127; 2, 85.
ordō, -īnis, m. *order, rank*, 1, 107.
Ōrestēs, -īs, voc. -tā, m. *Orestes*, son of Agamemnon, 5, 22; 9, 27.
ōriōr, -īrī, ortus, 4 v. n. *to rise*, 3, 72.
orno, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to adorn*, 1, 9.
ōro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to pray, to beg*, 5, 43.
ortūs, -ūs, m. *a rising, the East*, 2, 27.
ōs, ōrīs, n. *face, countenance*, 2, 14; 3, 90; 7, 8; *mouth*, 1, 24; 2, 36; 3, 44; 5, 54; 6, 30; 8, 22; 8, 50; 9, 30; *assurance*, 1, 113.
ōs, ossīs, n. *a bone*, 5, 12.
oscūlum, -ī (dimin. of os), n. *a kiss*, 3, 58.
ostendo, -ĕrĕ, -ndi, -tentum or -tensum, 3 v. a. *to show, to display*, 1, 109.
ostīum, -ī, n. *entrance*, 10, 13.
ōtīum, -ī, n. *ease, leisure*, 1, 41; 7, 26.

ōvīlē, -is, n. *sheep-cot, flock*, 6, 10.
ōvīs, -īs, m. and f. *a sheep*, 9, 49.

P

pālam, adv. *openly*, 1, 109.
pālātīum, -ī, n. or plur. pālātīā, *the buildings on the Palatine*, 1, 69.
pālātum, -ī, n. *palate*, 8, 43.
Pallādīus, -a, -um, adj. of *Pallas*, 10, 12.
Pallās, -ādīs, f. *Pallas* (Minerva), 2, 6.
pallōr, -ōrīs, m. *paleness*, 4, 11.
palmā, -ae, f. *the palm of the hand*, 11, 21.
parco, -ĕrĕ, pĕpercī, parcītum, 3 v. a. *to spare*, 2, 2, 74, 115; 4, 25.
pārens, -ntis, m. and f. *a parent*, 1, 115; 7, 35.
pārĕo, -ĕrĕ, -ūī, 2 v. n. *to obey*, 2, 26; 4, 22.
pārīlīs, -e, adj. *equal, similar*, 8, 26.
pārīo, -ĕrĕ, pĕpĕrī, partus, 1 v. a. *to beget, to cause*, 1, 56.
pārītĕr, adv. *equally*, 4, 23.
pāro, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to prepare*, 3, 7; *to obtain*, 2, 75.
Parrhāsīs, -īdīs, f. adj. *Arcadian* (from Parrhāsūs, a town in Arcadia), 3, 48.
pars, -rtīs, f. *a part*, 1, 111; 2, 44, 90; 3, 74; 5, 51, 79; 11, 17, 21; *side*, 4, 19. **parte**, *partly*, 8, 18.
pārum, adv. *not, insufficiently*, 4, 13.

- parvūs, -a, -um, adj. *small*, 1, 1. See *mīnōr*, *mīnīmūs*.
- pātientēr, adv. *patiently*, 7, 27.
- pātiōr, -i, passus, 3 dep. v. a. *to suffer*, 2, 41, 42; 5, 47; 6, 14; 10, 7; pres. part. used as adj. *patiens*, 5, 71.
- pātriā, -ae, f. *fatherland*, *country*, 5, 65.
- pātriūs, -a, -um, adj. *ancestral*, 1, 34.
- pātrōcinium, -iī, n. *patronage*, *protection*, 1, 26.
- paucūs, -a, -um, adj. *few*, 1, 96.
- peccātum, -i, n. *an error*, *a sin*, 8, 49.
- pectūs, -ōris, n. *a breast*, 3, 8, 66, 78; 5, 6, 53; 6, 3; 8, 48; 9, 40; 11, 34.
- pēlāgūs, -i, n. *the sea*, 11, 27.
- Pēnātēs, -ium, m. *the household gods*, 3, 45, 95; 5, 81.
- Pēnelōpē, -ēs, f. *Penelope*, wife of Ulysses, 6, 22.
- pēnētrālē, -is, n. *chamber*, *inner room*, 1, 105.
- pēnitūs, adv. *wholly*, *entirely*, 7, 23.
- pennā, -ae, f. *a feather*, *a wing*, 1, 75, 89.
- pēr, prep. (acc.) *through* (of place), 3, 18, 90; 9, 11; 10, 27, 35, 47; *through*, *by means of*, 2, 86; 6, 15; 9, 45; (of time) *throughout*, 6, 25.
- perago, -ērē, -ēgī, -actus, 3 v. a. *to accomplish*, 1, 35; *to find guilty*, 1, 24.
- percūtio, -ērē, -ussi, -ussum, 3 v. a. *to strike*, 1, 85.
- perdo, -ēre, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. *to lose*, 1, 43; 2, 63.
- pērēgrīnūs, -a, -um, adj. *a stranger*, *a pilgrim*, 1, 59.
- pērēo, -īrē, -īvī or īī, pērītūrūs, 4 v. n. *to perish*, 2, 43, 72; 7, 19.
- pērīclum, -i, n. *danger*, 2, 43.
- perlēgo, -ērē, -ēgī, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to read through*, 1, 28.
- pērōdī, -issē, -ōsūs, defect. semi-dep. v. *to hate*, 7, 21.
- perpētūs, -a, -um, adj. *perpetual*, 5, 10.
- persōno, -ārē, -ōnūī, 1 v. n. *to resound*, *to sound loudly*, 2, 46.
- pervēnio, -īrē, -īvī or īī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to arrive*, 1, 98.
- pēs, pēdis, m. *a foot*, 1, 16; 3, 56; 8, 16; 10, 23.
- pēto, -ērē, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, 3 v. a. *to seek*, 1, 82; 2, 31, 77, 82; 5, 65; 6, 8; 7, 31; 10, 21, 49.
- Phāēthōn, -ntis, m. *Phaethon*, son of Apollo, 1, 79.
- Phōcēūs, -a, -um, adj. *Phocean*, of Pylades, son of Strophius, king of Phocis, 5, 21.
- pīētās, -tātis, f. *affection*, *loyalty*, 3, 86; 5, 14; 7, 11; 9, 35.
- pignūs, -ōris, n. *a pledge*, 3, 60.
- pīnēūs, -a, -um, adj. *of pine*, 4, 9.
- pingo, -ērē, -nxi, -ictum, 3 v. a. *to paint*, 4, 8.
- Pīrīthōūs, -i, m. *Pirithous*, son of Ixion, a friend of Theseus, 5, 19.
- piscīs, -is, m. *a fish*, 2, 56.
- pīūs, -a, -um, adj. *dutiful*, *affectionate*, 5, 37; 9, 31; *pious*, *good*, 2, 96, 104; 6, 25.

- pláčéo, -ēre, -cūi -cītum, 2 v. n. *to be pleasing, to please*, 10, 23.
- pláčidūs, -a, -um, adj. *gentle, calm*, 8, 37.
- plāco, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to appease*, 1, 32; 3, 40.
- plebs, plēbīs, f. *the common people*, 1, 88.
- plēnūs, -a, -um, adj. *full*, 1, 64; 8, 44.
- plūs, plūrīs (no other case in sing.) comp. of *multus* and as subs. n. *more*, 5, 46; 11, 26; in plur. adj. *plures*, 3, 41; 5, 54; 7, 24. *plūrā*, 1, 21, 123; 5, 58.
- poena, -ae, f. *penalty*, 1, 30, 68; 2, 58; 5, 68.
- pōētā, -ae, m. *a poet*, 5, 57; 6, 1.
- pōlio, -īrē, -īvī, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to polish*, 1, 11.
- pondūs, -ērīs, n. *a weight*, 6, 18.
- pōno, -ērē, pōsūi, pōsītum, 3 v. a. *to place*, 1, 107; 2, 54, 85; 5, 7; *to lay aside*, 3, 99; *to found upon*, 5, 80.
- pontus, -i, m. *the sea*, 2, 23, 39; 11, 7, 14. *Pontus, the Black Sea*, 2, 83; 8, 39; 10, 13, 31.
- pōpūlus, -i, m. *a people*, 1, 17, 24, 60.
- portūs, -ūs, m. *a harbour*, 10, 18, 37.
- possum, possē, pōtūi, irreg. v. n. *to be able*, 1, 93, 100 etc.
- post, prep. (acc.) *after*, 3, 35.
- postērīōr, -ōrīs, compar. adj. [postērūs] *hinder*, 2, 50.
- postquam, adv. *after, when*, 9, 27; 11, 5.
- praebēo, -ērē, -ūi, -bītum, 2 v. a. *to exhibit, to show*, 1, 51.
- praeceptōr, -ōrīs, m. *a teacher*, 1, 61.
- praecipīto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to hurry headlong*, 3, 47.
- praecōnīum, -ī, n. *publication, proclamation*, 6, 35.
- praecordia, -ōrum, n. pl. *the vitals, the heart*, 8, 41.
- praeda, -ae, f. *prey, booty*, 11, 29.
- praepōno, -ērē, -pōsūi, -pōsītum, 3 v. a. *to prefix*, 7, 34.
- praepostērūs, -a, -um, adj. *out of order, preposterous*, 8, 5.
- praesto, -ārē, -stīti, -stītum, 1 v. a. *to give, to afford*, 5, 16.
- praetērēo, -īrē, -īvī or -īi, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to pass by*, 8, 43.
- prēcem, prēcīs (prex not used), abl. prēcē, f. *prayer*, 2, 15; 3, 41.
- prēcōr, -ārī, -ātūs, 1 dep. v. a. and n. *to pray, to pray for*, 1, 31; 2, 3, 70 etc.
- prēmo, -ērē, -essi, -essum, 3 v. a. *to press*, 5, 78; 9, 12; 2, 4.
- prētīum, -ī, n. *price, value*, 9, 44.
- prīmūs, -a, -um [prae, prior], superl. adj. *first*, 5, 3.
- princeps, -cipīs, m., *prince, of the emperor*, 1, 33; adj. *of the highest rank*, 6, 25.
- prīōr, -ōrīs, n. prīūs, compar. adj. *former*, 1, 121; 2, 50; *superior*, 6, 19: prīūs, adv. *before*, 2, 78; 5, 11. See *primus*.
- pro or proh, interj. *Oh! Hear me*, 2, 59.

- prō, prep. (abl.) *in behalf of*, 2, 103.
- prōbo, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to prove*, 6, 17; *to approve*, 9, 24, 35; 5, 40.
- prōcellā, -ae, f. *a storm*, 1, 85.
- prōcessūs, -ūs, m. *success, rise in life*, 9, 40.
- prōcūl, adv. *far off*, 1, 77, 111; 3, 19; 4, 19; 7, 10.
- prōcumbo, -ěre, -cūbūi, -cūbitum, 3 v. n. *to fall forward*, 3, 92.
- prōdītīō, -ōnīs, f. *treason*, 3, 76.
- proelium, -i, n. *a battle*, 2, 30.
- profīcīo, -ērě, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. n. *to be of advantage*, 2, 13; 4, 13.
- prōfūgūs, -a, -um, adj. *flying, exiled*, 3, 10.
- prōfundum, -i, n. *the deep, the sea*, 11, 39.
- prōnūs, -a, -um, adj. *inclined to, favourable to*, 2, 88.
- prōpě, adv. *nearly*, 3, 5; compar. adj. prōpīōr, -ōrīs, *nearer*, 2, 7.
- prōpello, -ērě, -pūlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive forward*, 16, 33.
- prōpěro, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to hasten*, 1, 127.
- prōpōno, -ērě, -ōsūi, -ōsītum, 3 v. a. *to put forward, to propose*, 3, 54.
- Prōpontīacūs, -a, -um, adj. *on the Propontis (Sea of Marmora)*, 11, 29.
- prōpriūs, -a, -um, adj. *belonging to, own*, 5, 32.
- prōrā, -ae, f. *a prow*, 4, 7.
- prōsēquōr, -ī, -sēcūtūs, 3 dep. v. a. *to accompany, to follow in procession*, 8, 14.
- prosterno, -ērě, -strāvī, -strātum, 3 v. n. *to cast down*, 8, 17.
- prōsum, prōdessě, prōfūi, irreg. v. n. *to be of use, to avail*, 9, 55.
- prōtīnūs, adv. *at once*, 1, 23; 9, 47.
- prōvēnio, -irě, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come forth, to be produced*, 1, 39.
- proxīmūs, -a, -um, superl. adj. [prōpě], *nearest, next*, 3, 70; 9, 22.
- pūblicūs, -a, -um, adj. *public*, 1, 24.
- pūdět, -ērě, -ūit, 2 impers. v. *it shames*, 1, 13.
- pūdōr, -ōrīs, m. *shame*, 1, 50.
- pūēr, -ērī, m. *a boy, especially a slave boy*, 3, 23.
- pugno, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight*, 11, 41.
- pulso, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strike*, 2, 48 [frequent. of pello].
- pūlvīs, -ērīs, m. (rarely f.) *dust*, 3, 93.
- pūmex, -icīs, m. (rarely f.) *pumice*, 1, 11.
- puppīs, -īs, f. *a stem*, 4, 7.
- purpūrěūs, -a, -um, adj. *purple*, 1, 5; 2, 27.
- pūto, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to think*, 1, 44, 60 etc.
- Pylādēs, -ae or -īs, *Pylades, son of Strophius, a friend of Orestes*, 9, 28.

Q

quaero, -ĕrĕ, -sĭvĭ, -sĭtum, 3 v. a. *to seek*, 1, 21, 41, 38, 54; *to seek to know, to ask*, 1, 123.
quaeso, -ĕrĕ, -ivĭ or -iĭ, 3 v. a. *to ask*, 4, 21; 11, 43.
quālis, -ĕ, adj. *of what kind, such a kind as*, 1, 3.
quālisuncquĕ, -e, adj. *of whatever sort*, 1, 46.
quām, adv. *than*, 2, 37, 48; 3, 11, 73, 97; *how*, 2, 45.
quamlibĕt, adv. *however much*, 9, 24; 10, 6.
quamquam, adv. *although*, 1, 112; 3, 35.
quamvis, adv. *although*, 1, 25, 116; 2, 11; 5, 50; 9, 39.
quantŭs, -a, -um, adj. *how great, of such size as*, 2, 19, 21, 46; 4, 5, 24. **quantum**, n. *as great a quantity as*, 9, 17.
quantum, adv. *as much as*, 6, 3.
quantuscunquĕ, -acunque, -umcunque, adj. *howsoever great*, 6, 35.
quāsi, adv. *as though*, 3, 58; 7, 38.
quasso, -ārĕ, -āvĭ, -ātum, 1 freq. v. a. *to shake, to shatter*, 2, 2 [frequent. of quātro].
-quĕ, enclitic conj. *and*, 1, 15 etc.
quĕrōr, -ī, questus, 3 dep. v. n. *to complain*, 2, 84; 8, 50.
quĭ, quae, quōd, relat. pr. *who*, 1, 13 etc.; interrog. adjectival pronoun, *which, what*.
quĭā, adv. *because*, 1, 65; 8, 9.
quicunque, quae-, quod-, indef. pr. *whosoever*, 1, 83; 7, 35; 11, 1.

quĭd, adv. *why?* 2, 93; 3, 51, 61.
quĭdam, quaedam, quoddam, indef. pr. *a certain one*, 5, 51.
quĭdem, adv. *indeed*, 1, 73, 123; 9, 18.
quiesco, -ĕrĕ, quĭĕvĭ, -ĕtum, 3 v. n. *to be at rest, to become quiet*, 1, 103; 3, 27.
quĭlibĕt, quae-, quid-, cuius-, indef. pr. *whosoever, any you choose*, 9, 46.
quinquĕ, num. adj. *five*, 1, 117.
Quĭrĭnŭs, -i, m. *Quirinus*, another name for Romulus, 3, 33; 8, 37.
quĭs, quae or quā, quĭd, interr. pron. *who?* 1, 17, 115 etc.; indef. pron. *any*, 1, 115, si qua est cura, *if there is any care*.
quisquam, quicquam, indef. pron. *anyone* (in negative and interrogative sentences), 1, 116.
quisque, quaeque, quodque, compound pron. *each*, 3, 70.
quisquis, quidquĭd and quodquōd, cŭiŭscŭiŭs, indef. pron. *whosoever*, 1, 31.
quō, adv. *whither*, 1, 52; 2, 18; 3, 52, 61; 4, 15.
quōcunquĕ, adv. *whithersoever*, 2, 23; 3, 21; 5, 31.
quondam, adv. *formerly*, 1, 64; 2, 74; 11, 37.
quōnĭam, adv. *since*, 2, 43; 3, 101; 7, 23; 8, 47; 9, 53.
quōquĕ, adv. *also*, 1, 20, 31, 45 etc.
quōt, indef. adj. indecl. *as many as, how many*, 5, 47; 5, 48.

quōtiens, num. adv. *as often as, how many times, how often*, 3, 51, 53; 7, 9.

R

rādiūs, -i, m. *a ray*, 9, 11.

rāpax, -ācis, adj. *ravening, greedy*, 6, 9.

rāpidūs, -a, -um, adj. *swift, rapid*, 2, 91.

rāpinā, -ae, f. *rapine, plunder*, 11, 31.

rāpio, -ērē, rāpūi, raptum, 3 v. a. *to seize, to carry off*, 1, 118; 4, 15; 7, 38.

rātīō, -ōnis, f. *account*, 1, 52; *reasoning*, 9, 51.

rātīs, -is, f. *a ship*, 2, 2, 88; 3, 84; 4, 12, 16; 9, 42; 10, 6.

rātūs, -ā, -um, partic. adj. (see reor) *ratified*, 1, 33; *fixed*, 5, 50.

rēcīpio, -ēre, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to take back, to receive*, 1, 105.

rectōr, -ōris, m. *steersman*, 2, 31; 4, 13 [rēgo].

rēcuro, -ērē, -curri, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run back*, 8, 2.

rēcurvūs, -a, -um, *turned back, bent*, 4, 7.

reddo, -ērē, -didī, -ditum, 3 v. a. *to give back, to restore*, 6, 16.

rēfēro, -ferrē, rettūli, rēlātum, irreg. v. a. *to carry back*, 7, 6; *to tell, to relate*, 1, 119; 9, 33.

rēgīō, -ōnis, f. *region, district*, 2, 90.

regno, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to reign*, 5, 77.

rēgo, -ērē, -ēgī, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to rule, to guide*, 3, 28; 4, 12.

rēiūcio, -ēre, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to cast away*, 1, 66.

rēlēgo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to banish*, 7, 8.

rēlēvo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to lighten, to relieve*, 11, 12.

rēlinquo, -ērē, -liquī, -lictum, 3 v. a. *to leave behind*, 3, 3, 33, 69, 73; 4, 19.

rēmānēo, -ērē, -mansi, -mansum, 2 v. n. *to remain behind*, 9, 23.

rēmitto, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. n. *to resign, to let loose*, 4, 14.

rēmex, -īgīs, m. *a rower*, 10, 4.

rēmovo, -ērē, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to remove*, 3, 13; *far off*, 1, 128.

rēmūs, -ī, m. *an oar*, 1, 91; 10, 4.

rēōr, rātūs, 2 dep. v. a. *to think, to reckon*, 1, 82; 7, 24; 8, 10, 37.

rēpello, -ērē, reppūli, rēpulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive back*, 3, 23.

rēpēto, -ērē, -pētīvi or -īi, -titum, 3 v. a. *to recall, to go back to*, 1, 23; 3, 3.

rēquiro, -ērē, quīsīvi or -īi, -quīsītum, 3 v. a. *to seek to know, to inquire*, 1, 18.

rēs, rēi, f. *a thing, circumstance*, 1, 37; 5, 46; 9, 23, 37; 5, 35; 6, 13; 8, 16.

rēsaevio, -īvē, -īvī or -īi, -ītum, 4 v. n. *to become fierce again*, 1, 103.

respectus, -ūs, m. *regard*, 3, 100.

- respīcīo**, -ērē, -spexi, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to look back upon*, 3, 60.
rēsurgo, -ērē, -surrexi, -sur-
 rectum, 3 v. n. *to rise again*,
 3, 93.
rētīnēo, -ērē, -tīnūi, -tentum, 2
 v. a. *to hold back*, 3, 49.
rētorquēo, -ērē, -orsi, -ortum,
 2 v. a. *to twist back*, 1, 84.
rētrō, adv. *backwards*, 8, 1.
rēūs, -i, m. *an accused person,*
a defendant, 1, 24; 8, 46.
rēvōco, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to recall, to call back, 3, 55.
rīdēo, -ērē, -īsi, -īsum, 2 v. n.
to laugh, 5, 27.
rīgīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *stiff,*
stubborn, 4, 14; *terrifying*,
 11, 42.
rōgūs, -i, m. *a funeral pile*, 3,
 98; 5, 12.
Rōmā, -ae, f. *Rome*, 1, 57; 3,
 62; 5, 70.
rūdēns, -ntis, m. *a rope*, 4, 90;
 11, 19.
rūdīs, -ē, adj. *unpolished, rough*,
 7, 22, 39.
rūīnā, -ae, f. *a falling, a ruin*,
 6, 5.
rumpo, -ērē, rūpī, ruptum, 3 v.
 a. *to burst, to break*, 7, 14.
rūrīcōlā, -ae, adj. *inhabiting the*
country, 10, 26.
rursūs, adv. *again*, 3, 57.
Rūtūli, -orum, m. pl. *the Rutuli,*
a people of Latium, 5, 23.
- S
- saecūlum**, -i, n. *an age*, 2, 103.
saepē, adv. *often*, 2, 4, 9, 10;
 3, 57, 59 etc.
- saevus**, -a, -um, adj. *cruel*, 4,
 27; 9, 21.
saltem, adv. *at least*, 7, 36; 8, 21.
sālūs, -ūtis, f. *health, safety*,
 2, 33.
sālūto, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to salute, 1, 15; 3, 34.
salvūs, -a, -um, adj. *safe*, 1,
 19; 2, 72.
Sāmōs, [or Sāmē], -i, f. *another*
name for the Island of Cepha-
lenia, 5, 67.
Sāmōs, -ī, f. *Samos*, an island
 in the Aegean, 10, 20.
sanctus, -a, -um, adj. *holy,*
virtuous, 6, 33; 8, 15.
sanguīs, -inīs, m. *blood*, 11, 29.
sarcīnā, -ae, f. *burden, load*, 1,
 126; 3, 84.
Sarmāticūs, -a, -um, adj. *Sar-*
matian, 8, 40. **Sarmātis**, adj.
 f. *Sarmatian, of the Sarmat-*
tians, a people living between
the Vistula and Don, 2, 82.
sātīs, adv. *enough, sufficiently*,
 3, 7; indecl. adj. *enough*,
 1, 55, 88, 113; 2, 102; 4,
 26; 9, 17.
Sātūrniūs, -a, -um, adj. *born*
of Saturnus. Saturnia, Juno,
 2, 7.
sauciūs, -a, -um, adj. *wounded*,
 1, 76.
scaenā, -ae, f. *theatre, stage*,
 9, 48.
scando, -ērē (for perf. and sup.
 ascendi, ascensum are used)
 3 v. a. *to climb*, 1, 70.
scēlērātūs, -a, -um, adj. *wicked*,
 2, 110.
scēlūs, -ērīs, n. *a crime, wicked-*
ness, 3, 38.

- scilicet, adv. *in fact*, 1, 33; 5, 25.
- scindo, -erē, scidī, scissum, 3 v. a. *to cut*, 10, 48.
- scio, -irē, -ivī, -itum, 4 v. a. *to know*, 2, 38; 2, 98, 99; 3, 39; 5, 7, 45; 9, 59, 61.
- scōpulus, -i, m. *a rock*, 8, 39.
- scrībo, -erē, -psi, -ptum, 3 v. a. *to write*, 1, 41; 5, 58; 11, 4, 37, 42.
- scrīnium, -ī, n. *a case or box for books*, 1, 106.
- scriptum, -i, n. *a writing*, 1, 46; 7, 30.
- Scythiā, -ae, f. *Scythia*, 3, 61; 8, 40.
- sē, sūi, sibi, reflex. pron. *him, her, it, or themselves*, 1, 51; 3, 95; 11, 42. *sēcum*, *with or by him or themselves*, 1, 29.
- sēcussus, -ūs, m. *retirement*, 1, 41.
- sēco, -āre, -cūi, -ctum, 1 v. a. *to cut*, 10, 13.
- sēcundus, -a, -um, adj. *second*, 6, 22; *prosperous, favourable*, 1, 51 [sequor].
- sēcūrus, -a, -um, adj. *without care, careless*, 1, 49.
- sēd, conj. *but*, 1, 3 etc.
- sēdēs, -īs, f. *a seat, place of residence*, 1, 34, 73; 3, 31; 10, 40.
- sēmēl, num. adv. *once*, 1, 85; 8, 25.
- sēmēn, -inis, n. *seed*, 8, 42.
- sēmīānimis, adj. *fainting*, 3, 92.
- semper, adv. *always*, 1, 84; 5, 9; 9, 15, 29, 66; 11, 32.
- sensūs, -ūs, m. *a sense*, 3, 14; *sensation, feeling*, 3, 99.
- sentio, -irē, sensi, -nsum, 4 v. a. *to perceive, to feel*, 1, 14, 81; 5, 19.
- sēpāro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to separate*, 10, 28.
- septem, num. adj. indecl. *seven*, 5, 69.
- sēpulcrum, -i, n. *sepulchre, tomb*, 2, 55 [sepelio].
- sēquor, -ī, sēcūtus, 3 dep. v. a. *to follow*, 3, 82; 5, 28; 4, 22; 9, 23; 10, 22.
- sērēnus, -a, -um, adj. *serene, quiet*, 1, 39; 5, 27; 9, 40.
- sērīus, -a, -um, adj. *serious*, 8, 31, 32.
- sermō, -ōnis, m. *speech, discourse*, 3, 69.
- sērō, adv. *too late*, 3, 35.
- sertum, -ī, n. *a garland*, 7, 2.
- sērūs, -a, -um, adj. *late*, 2, 28; 11, 16.
- servo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to preserve*, 2, 71; 9, 50.
- servūs, -i, a *slave*, 3, 39.
- Sestōs, -ī, f. *Sestos*, a town on the European side of the Hellespont, 10, 28.
- sēū, adv. *whether, or*, 2, 87, 89; 6, 27; 9, 43; 11, 11.
- sēvērūs, -a, -um, adj. *severe, strict*, 9, 57.
- sex, num. adj. indecl. *six*, 7, 33.
- sī, conj. *if*, 1, 17 etc.
- sīc, adv. *so, thus*, 1, 56 etc.
- siccūs, -a, -um, adj. *dry*, 1, 28; 2, 29; 5, 48.
- sīcūt, adv. *as*, 3, 87; 7, 15.
- sīdūs, -erīs, n. *a star*, 2, 20; 5, 47, 61; 11, 21.
- signum, -i, n. *a sign, a mark*, 5, 7; 7, 3; 8, 28.

- sílex, -icis, m. *flint*, 8, 41.
 símilis, -ě, adj. *like*, 7, 1.
 simplicitās, -ātis, f. *simplicity*,
folly, 5, 42.
 símul, adv. *at the same time*,
 3, 81; 5, 29; 9, 14, 19; 10,
 15; 11, 27.
 síně, prep. (abl.) *without*, 1, 1;
 2, 75; 3, 89.
 singultūs, -ūs, m. *a sob*, 3, 42.
 sínistēr, -tra, -trum, adj. *on*
the left hand, 8, 39; 9, 49.
 síno, -ěřě, sívī, sítum, 3 v. a.
to allow, 2, 16; 5, 46.
 sínūs, -ūs, m. *a fold, a bend in*
the shore, a bay or gulf, 5,
 62; 10, 35.
 síquīs, -quā, -quid, indef. pron.
if anyone, 1, 77; 7, 1.
 sisto, -ěřě, stítī, 3 v. a. *to stop*,
to stay, 2, 60.
 sívě, conj. *whether, or*, 3, 89;
 6, 25 etc.
 sócius, -i, m. *a companion*, 5,
 63.
 sóďālīs, -īs, m. *a comrade*, 3,
 65; 5, 1.
 sól, sólīs, m. *the sun*, 8, 2; 9, 11.
 sólěo, -ěřě, sólītus, 2 v. n. *to be*
accustomed, 9, 22, 25, 30.
 sólídūs, -a, -um, adj. *solid*, 2,
 54.
 sollicitūs, -a, -um, adj. *anxious*,
 11, 2.
 sólōr, -ārī, -ātus, 1 dep. v. a.
to console, 8, 13.
 sólūs, -a, -um, (gen. solius), adj.
alone, 1, 100; 2, 57; 9, 6.
 solvo, -ěre, -vi, sólūtum, 1 v.
 a. *to loosen, to break up*, 2, 2.
 sóno, -ārě, sónūī, sónītum, 1 v.
 n. *to sound*, 3, 21; 4, 9.
 sónūs, -i, m. *a sound*, 3, 42.
 sordídūs, -a, -um, adj. *dirty*,
mean, 9, 8.
 sóřōr, -ōrīs, f. *a sister*, 7, 18.
 sors, -rtīs, f. *lot*, 5, 2; *fortune*,
 5, 61.
 sortior, -irī, -tītūs, 4 dep. v. a.
to obtain by lot, 6, 21.
 sospēs, -ītīs, adj. *safe*, 1, 53;
 10, 41.
 spargo, -ěřě, -arsi, -arum, 3 v.
 a. *to scatter*, 1, 12; 2, 14;
 3, 43.
 spātium, -ī, n. *space of time*,
 3, 7, 47; 5, 59.
 specto, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v.
 a. *to look at*, 5, 25; 7, 9.
 spěro, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to hope for, 2, 55; 11, 29.
 spēs, -ěī, f. *hope*, 1, 102; 2,
 33; 11, 36.
 spírītūs, -ūs, m. *spirit*, 5, 11.
 spōlium, -ī, n. *spoil*, 6, 7.
 spontě, (abl.) f., gen. spontīs
 (no other cases in use), *free*
will, 4, 4.
 squālídūs, -a, -um, adj. *rough*
and unkempt, 3, 90.
 stābūlūm, -ī, n. *stall, sheepcote*,
 1, 77.
 stātūo, -ěřě, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a.
to place, to fix, 11, 44.
 stātūs, -ūs, m. *state, situation*,
 9, 37.
 stellā, -ae, f. *a star*, 3, 72.
 Stěrōpě, -ēs, f. *Steropē*, one of
 the Pleiads, 11, 14.
 sterno, -ěřě, strāvī, strātum, 3
 v. a. *to spread, strew*.
 stímūlo, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v.
 a. *to stimulate, to stir on*,
 6, 9.

- stípěs, -itis, m. *a log of wood*, 7, 17.
- sto, stāřě, stěti, statum, 1 v. n. *to stand*, 2, 5; *to be prosperous*, 9, 17.
- strěnuš, -a, -um, adj. *active, strenuous*, 10, 34.
- strīdo, -ere, -īdī, 3 v. n. *to creak*, 11, 19.
- strīdōr, -ōrīs, m. *whining noise*, 1, 75; *creaking*, 4, 9.
- strūo, -ěřě, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to build up*, 3, 98.
- stūdīōsūs, -a, -um, adj. *studious*, 2, 77.
- stūdium, -ī, n. *study, pursuit*, 1, 55; 5, 74; 9, 56; 11, 11.
- stultē, adv. *foolishly*, 1, 80.
- stultūs, -a, -um, adj. *foolish*, 2, 100.
- stūpěo, -ěřě, -ūī, 2 v. n. *to be confounded*, 2, 32.
- stūpōr, -ōrīs, m. *stupor, insensibility*, 11, 11.
- Stýglūs, -a, -um, adj. *Stygian, of the river Styx, of Hades*, 2, 65.
- sūb, prep. (acc. and abl.) *under*, 2, 109; 6, 12; 8, 16; *closely*, 2, 19; *under the form of*, 7, 17; *up to*, 10, 36.
- sūbitō, adv. *suddenly*, 1, 121.
- sūbitūs, -a, -um, adj. *sudden*, 1, 40; 3, 1.
- subdūco, -ěřě, -uxi, -uctum, 3, v. a. *to withdraw*, 4, 27.
- sūběo, -īřě, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, 4 v. n. *to come into, to suggest itself*, 1, 125; 5, 13; 7, 9.
- sublātūs, see *tollo*.
- sublēvo, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to raise up, to relieve*, 3, 102.
- sublīmīs, -ě, adj. *lofty, airy*, 1, 89.
- subscribo, -ěřě, -ipsī, -iptum, 3 v. n. *to assent to*, 2, 3.
- subsīdo, -ěře, -sēdī, -sersum, 3 v. n. *to sink down*, 2, 21.
- succurro, -ěřě, -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to hasten to help*, 5, 35.
- sum, esse, fūī, imperf. subj. *essem or fōrem, irreg. v. n. to be*, 1, 67 etc.
- summōvēo, -ěřě, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to remove, to get rid of*, 6, 15.
- sūmo, -ěřě, -mpsī, -mptum, 3 v. a. *to take*, 11, 6; 3, 35.
- sūpěřēmīněo, -ěřě, 2 v. n. *to overtop*, 2, 49.
- sūpěro, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to pass*, 11, 5.
- sūperstēs, -ītis, adj. *surviving*, 2, 44.
- sūpersum, -esse, -fūī, irreg. v. n. *to remain, to survive*, 2, 1; 5, 33.
- sūpěrūs, -a, -um, adj. *upper, above*, 2, 59. Pl. *sūpěri, the gods*, 3, 41.
- supplicium, -ī, n. *punishment*, 2, 90.
- suppōno, -ěřě, -ōsūī, -ōsītum, 3 v. a. *place under*, 6, 5.
- sūpřemus, -a, -um, superl. adj. *last*, 3, 2; 8, 24; or *summus* 7, 28.
- surgo, -ere, surrexi, surrectum, 3 v. n. *to rise*, 11, 20.
- suspīcīo, -ěřě, -exī, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to look up to*, 3, 29.
- suspīro, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to sigh*, 1, 27.

sustīnĕo, -ĕrĕ, -tīnūi, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to support, to encourage*, 5, 4.

sūūs, -a, -um, possess. reflex. pron. *his, her, its, or their own*, 1, 110 etc.

Symlĕgādĕs, -um, f. pl. *the Symplegades, the rocky islets at the northern entrance of the Bosphorus, which were said to clash together* [συμπλήσειν], 10, 47.

T

tābūla, -ae, f. *a plank*, 2, 47.

tācītūs, -a, -um, adj. *silent*, 1, 21, 29.

tālīs, -e, adj. *such, of such kind*, 2, 57; 3, 87.

tam, adv. *so*, 2, 84; 5, 19; 6, 17.

tāmĕn, adv. *nevertheless*, 1, 19 etc.

tandem, adv. *at length*, 3, 14.

tango, -ĕrĕ, tĕtīgī, tactum, 3 v. a. *to touch*, 1, 80; 2, 20; 3, 55; 9, 1; *to affect*, 1, 53.

tantum, adv. *only*, 1, 101.

tantūs, -a, -um, adj. *so great*, 1, 48; 2, 87; 11, 9; 8, 11.

tardūs, -a, -um, adj. *slow*, 1, 124.

Tartārā, -ōrum, n. pl. *Tartarus, the infernal regions*, 2, 22.

tĕcum, see tu.

tĕgo, -ĕrĕ, tĕxī, tectum, 3 v. a. *to hide, to cover*, 5, 52; 9, 7, 14.

Tĕlĕgōnus, -ī, m. *Telegonus, son of Ulysses and Circe, who killed his father*, 1, 114.

tellūs, -ūrīs, f. *the earth, a land*, 5, 83.

templum, -i, n. *a temple*, 3, 32; 2, 82.

tempto, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to try*, 3, 87.

tempūs, -ōrīs, n. *time; one's future*, 1, 4. tempōrā, *the state of the time, the weather*, 9, 6.

Tempyrā, -ōrum, n. *Tempyra, a town in the S. of Thrace*, 10, 21.

tendo, -ĕrĕ, tĕtĕndī, tensum, 3 v. a. *to stretch*; v. n. *to direct one's way*, 9, 9.

tĕnĕbrae, -ārum, f. pl. *darkness*, 3, 91; 9, 55.

tĕnĕo, -ĕrĕ, -ūi, tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold*, 2, 93; 3, 17.

tĕnĕr, -ĕrā, -ĕrum, adj. *tender, young*, 8, 43.

tĕnūis, -ĕ, adj. *fine, thin*, 10, 16.

tĕnūo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to dissolve, to melt into vapour*, 5, 11.

tĕnūs, prep. (abl.) *as far as*, 10, 22.

tĕpīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *warm*, 5, 12.

tĕr, num. adv. *three times*, 1, 117; 3, 55.

tergum, -i, n. *a back*, 9, 20.

terrā, -ae, *the earth, a land*, 1, 128 etc.

terrĕo, -ĕrĕ, -ūi, -ītum, 2 v. a. *to frighten*, 1, 75; 11, 25.

terrībīlīs, -e, adj. *terrible*, 2, 15.

testis, -īs, m. and f. *a witness*, 6, 17.

Teucrī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Trojans*, 2, 6.

textum, -i, n. *a fabric* [texo], *the planks of a ship*, 4, 9.

- Thēsēūs, -ēī, acc. -ěš, *Theseus* of Athens, 5, 19.
- Thēsēūs, -a, -um, adj. *Thesean*, like *Theseus*, 3, 66.
- Thestlās, -ādōs, f. adj. *daughter* of *Thestius*, *Althaea*, 7, 18.
- Thoas, -antīs, m. *Thoas*, king of the Tauric Chersonese, 9, 28.
- Thrēičiūs, -a, -um, adj. *Thracian*, 10, 20.
- Thyniācūs, -a, -um, adj. of *Thynias*, a promontory on the Thracian coast of the Black Sea, 10, 35.
- tigrīs, -īs or -īdīs, m. and f. a *tiger* or *tigress*, 8, 44.
- tīmēo, -ērě, -ūī, 2 v. a. *to fear*, 1, 74, 81, 95; 2, 51; 4, 23; 11, 24.
- tīmīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *timid*, *fearful*, 1, 87.
- tīmōr, -ōrīs, m. *fear*, 1, 102; 8, 12.
- tinquo, -ērě, -inxi, -inctum, 3 v. a. *to dip*, 4, 1.
- tītulūs, -i, m. *an inscription*, *honour*, 1, 53; 11, 30: *title* of a book, 1, 7, 61, 67, 109.
- tollo, -ěre, sustulī, sublātum, 3 v. a. *to take away*, 1, 100: *to destroy*, 7, 23.
- TōmItāe, -ārum, m. *the people* of *Tomī*, in *Moesia*, 2, 85.
- tōnītrūs, -ūs, m. *thunder*, 9, 49.
- tōno, -ārě, tōnūī, tōnitum, 1 v. n. *to thunder*, 1, 82.
- torpěo, -ērě, -ūī, 2 v. n. *to become torpid*, 3, 8.
- tōt, indecl. adj. *so many*, 1, 47; 3, 3; 5, 33, 47; 8, 31-2; 10, 11.
- tōtīens, adv. *so often*, 8, 34.
- tōtūs, -a, -um, gen. -iūs, *the whole*, *entire*, 5, 61, 69; 8, 25, 9, 53; 11, 1.
- trabs, trābīs, f. *a beam*, 6, 5.
- trādo, -ěrě, trādīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. *to deliver*, *to hand over*, 1, 93.
- trāho, -ěrě, -xī, -ctum, 3 v. a. *to drag*, *to draw after*, 2, 58.
- transěo, -īrě, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, 2 v. a. *to cross*, *to pass by*, 10, 34.
- trěmo, -ěrě, -ūī, 3 v. n. *to tremble*, 3, 44; 11, 3.
- trěpido, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to shake*, *to be fluttered*, 5, 37.
- trěpidus, -a, -um, adj. *frightened*, *anxious*, 10, 10.
- trēs, trībūs, num. adj. *three*, 1, 111, 115.
- tristīs, -ě, adj. *sad*, 3, 80: *superl. tristissimūs*, 3, 1.
- Troiā, -ae, f. *Troy*, 2, 5.
- tū, tūī, tībī, tě, pers. pron. *thou*, 1, 21 etc.: *tecum*, *with thee*, 1, 125.
- tum, adv. *then*, 9, 41; 3, 75, 77, 79.
- tūmīdūs, -a, -um, adj. *swollen*, 2, 24.
- tūmūlūs, -ī, m. *a barrow*, *a tomb*, 11, 20.
- turba, -ae, f. *a crowd*, 1, 109; 2, 60; 5, 34; 9, 17.
- turbīdūs, -a, -um, adj. comp. turbīdīōr, -ōrīs, *disturbed*, 11, 34.
- turbo, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to disturb*, 4, 2.

Turnŭs, -i, m. *Turnus*, a prince of the Rutuli, 2, 7.
 turpis, -ĕ, adj. *foul*, 3, 93.
 turrĭs, -ĭs, f. *a tower*, 9, 8.
 tŭs, tŭrĭs, n. *incense*, 2, 104.
 tŭtĕlĕ, -ae, f. *protection*, 10, 1.
 tŭtŭs, -a, -um, adj. *safe*, 1, 38; 2, 8; 5, 36; 10, 12, 13, 26.
 tŭŭs, -a, -um, poss. pron. *thine*, 1, 2, 52 etc.
 Tyndarĭdae, -arum, m. pl. *descendants of Tyndareus*, i.e. Castor and Pollux, sons of Leda, daughter of Tyndareus, 10, 45.

U

ŭbĕr, -ĕrĭs, n. *udder*, 8, 44.
 Ŭlixĕs, -ĭs, m. *Ulysses*, 2, 9.
 ullus, -a, -um, -ŭs, adj. *any*, 2, 33; 5, 1; 7, 27.
 ultĭmus, -a, -um, superl. adj. [ultra] *the last*, 1, 128; 3, 50, 83; 7, 30.
 ultŏr, -ŏrĭs, m. *an avenger*, 3, 76.
 umbrĕ, -ae, f. *shade*, 9, 11.
 ŭmĕrŭs, -i, m. *a shoulder*, 3, 79.
 undĕ, -ae, f. *a wave*, 2, 26, 34 etc.
 undĕ, adv. *whence*, 3, 52.
 undĕcĭmŭs, -a, -um, ordinal num. adj. *the eleventh*, 2, 50.
 unguĭs, -ĭs, m. *a nail, a talon*, 1, 76.
 ŭnŭs, -a, -um, gen. unŭs, num. adj. *one*, 2, 17, 38; 3, 16.
 urbs, urbĭs, f. *a city*, 3, 33; 2, 79; 7, 13, 28, 35, 41: especially *the City*, i.e. Rome, 1, 1, 59; 3, 2; 7, 36.

urgĕo, -ĕrĕ, ursĭ, 2 v. a. *to urge, to press*, 3, 51.
 Ursĕ, -ae, f. *the Great Bear*, a constellation, 4, 1; 11, 15.
 usquĕ, adv. *still, ever*, 3, 18, 102.
 ŭt, (1) conj. *that, in order that*, 1, 13; *so that*, 1, 52; *as might be expected*, 1, 17; *supposing that, even though*, 1, 35; 1, 61; 2, 43, 71, 73-4; after words of command, compulsion or prayer, *that*, 2, 83, 84; *when*, 3, 93. (2) adv. *as*, 1, 37; 1, 64; 2, 79; 4, 13; 6, 9; 7, 17; 9, 11, 57.
 ŭterquĕ, -trĕque, -trumque, gen. ŭtriusque, adj. *both*, 2, 60; 3, 62.
 ŭtĭlĭtĕs, -tĕtis, f. *usefulness, advantage*, 3, 88.
 ŭtĭnam, adv. *would that!* 9, 3, 55.
 ŭtŏr, -ĭ, ŭsus, 3 dep. v. a. (with abl.), *to use*, 1, 91; 2, 73; 3, 25.
 uxŏr, -ŏrĭs, f. *a wife*, 3, 17, 41, 63; 6, 3, 19.

V

vaccĭnĭum, -ĭ, n. *a blue-berry*, 1, 5.
 vĕcŭus, -a, -um, adj. *empty*, 5, 11; *disengaged*, 1, 93.
 vĕdo, -ĕrĕ (vĕsĭ only in late Latin), *to go*, 1, 3, 15.
 vĕlĕo. -ĕrĕ, -ŭi, -ĭtum, 2 v. n. *to be of avail*, 4, 46; 6, 35; 9, 3. vĕlĕ, *farewell!* 3, 57; 8, 26.
 vĕlĭdŭs, -a, -um, adj. *strong*, 4, 13.

- vallis or vallēs, -īs, f. *a valley*, 2, 21.
- vānesco, -ēre, 3 incept. v. n. *to disappear, to clear away*, 2, 107.
- vastus, -a, -um, adj. *wild, vast*, 1, 86; 10, 32.
- vātēs, -īs, m. *a poet, seer*, 6, 21.
- vaticinōr, -ārī, -ātus, 1 dep. v. n. and a. *to prophesy*, 8, 9.
- vēho, -ěřě, vexī, vectum, 3 v. a. *to carry*, 2, 58; 10, 27.
- věl, adv. *either, or*, 1, 99, 113; 3, 52; 7, 21-2; *at least*, 7, 21.
- vēlo, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to cover*, 1, 5.
- vēlum, -i, n. *a sail*, 1, 3, 84; 2, 18, 82, 92; 4, 16.
- vělūtī, adv. *as*, 6, 5.
- vēnērābilīs, -e, adj. *venerable*, 8, 15.
- věniā, -ae, f. *pardon*, 1, 46; 7, 31.
- věnio, -irě, věnī, ventum, 4 v. n. *to come*, 1, 60, 72; 2, 49; 6, 14; 9, 7; 10, 18.
- ventūs, -ī, m. *the wind*, 1, 42; 2, 17 etc.
- Vēnūs, -ērīs, f. *Venus, goddess of love*, 2, 6, 8.
- verběro, -ārě, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strike*, 4, 8.
- verbum, -ī, n. *a word*, 1, 15; 5, 55; 2, 13, 15; 3, 45, 69, 80; 8, 20.
- věřěōr, -ērī, -ītus, 2 dep. v. a. and n. *to fear*, 1, 124; 11, 29.
- věřō, adv. *truly, indeed*, 3, 77, 79.
- versūs, -ūs, m. *a verse*, 7, 33; 11, 7.
- verto, -ěřě, -rtī, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to turn*, 3, 48, 75.
- vērūs, -ā, -um, adj. *true*, 6, 17; 5, 21, 32; 9, 16, 53.
- vespēr, -ērīs, m. *the evening*, 11, 28.
- vestěr, -trā, -trum, poss. pron. *yours*, 2, 60, 66, 88; 7, 36.
- vestīs, -īs, f. *clothes*, 3, 10.
- věto, -ārě, -tūī, -titum, 1 v. a. *to forbid*, 4, 21; 2, 12.
- větūs, větěrīs, adj. *old*, 9, 61.
- viā, -ae, *a way*, 1, 127; 2, 86; 10, 46; *journey*, 11, 2; 3, 54, 83.
- vīcīnūs, -a, -um, adj., *neighbouring*, 3, 31.
- victōr, -ōrīs, m. *a conqueror*, 5, 65.
- viděo, -ěřě, vīdī, vīsum, 2 v. a. *to see*, 1, 12 etc. vīdē, *take care!* 3, 52. vīděor, -ērī, vīsus, *to seem*, 2, 78; 3, 74; 5, 2.
- vīgōr, -ōrīs, m. *vigour*, 6, 31.
- vīlīs, -ě, adj. *cheap, worthless*, 8, 16.
- vinco, -ěřě, vīcī, victum, 3 v. a. *to conquer*, 2, 108; 3, 88; 10, 5; 11, 43.
- vīr, vīrī, m. *a man*, 3, 23, 37, 46; 6, 4, 20.
- virgō, -inīs, f. *a virgin*, 10, 27.
- vīridīs, -ě, adj. *green*, 2, 59.
- virtūs, -ūtīs, f. *manhood, virtue*, 6, 15.
- vīs, no gen. or dat. sing., vim, vī, plur. vīrēs, f. *strength, force*, 1, 94; 2, 27; 4, 24; 5, 56, 72.

- viscĕră, -um, n. *the larger organs, the carcass, body*, 7, 20.
- vĭso, -ĕrĕ, -sĭ, -sum, (freq. of video), 3 v. a. *to visit*, 8, 18.
- vĭtă, -ae, f. *life*, 2, 61; 3, 12; 9, 1, 43, 59.
- vĭtĭum, -ĭ, n. *fault, vice*, 7, 39.
- vĭto, -āre, -āvĭ, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to avoid*, 1, 79.
- vĭvo, -ĕrĕ, vixĭ, victum, 3 v. n. *to live, to be alive*, 1, 19, 20, 179; 5, 5.
- vĭvŭs, -a, -um, adj. *alive*, 3, 63; 5, 20; 6, 31.
- vix, adv. *scarcely*, 5, 33, 88.
- vŏco, -ārĕ, -āvĭ, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to call upon, to summon*, 1, 114; 2, 109; 3, 96.
- vŏlo, vellĕ, vŏlŭĭ, irreg. v. n. and a. *to wish*, 1, 32-3, 101; 2, 65, 68; 3, 99-100; 4, 15; pres. subj. vĕlim, 2, 71; 5, 52.
- vŏlŭcĕr, -crĭs, -crĕ, adj. *swift*, 10, 5.
- vŏlŭmĕn, -ĭnĭs, n. *a roll or volume of a book*, 1, 117; 7, 35.
- volvo, -ĕrĕ, volvĭ, vŏlŭtum, 3 v. a. *to roll*, 2, 19.
- vŏs, vestrum or vĕstri, person. pron. *you*, 2, 69 etc. See tu.
- vŏtum, -ĭ, n. *vow, prayer*, 2, 1, 86; 9, 3; 11, 22.
- vox, vŏcĭs, f. *a voice*, 5, 53; 3, 27; 8, 26.
- vulgŭs, -ĭ, n. *the common people, the crowd*, 9, 13.
- vulnŭs, -ĕrĭs, n. *a wound*, 1, 99; 3, 35.
- vultŭs, -ŭs, m. *face, countenance*, 1, 120; 2, 34, 94; 5, 27; 7, 1; 8, 23.

Z

- zĕphŭrŭs, -ĭ, m. *the West Wind*, 2, 28.
- Zĕrynthĭŭs, -a, -um, adj. *of Zerynthus, in Samothrace*, 10, 19.

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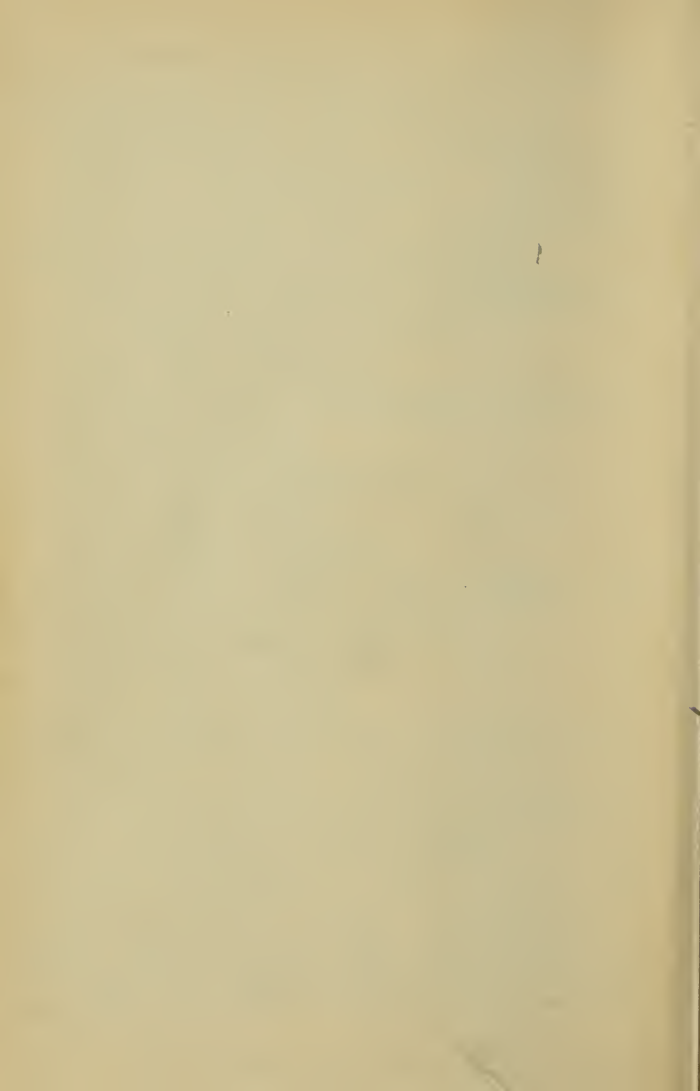
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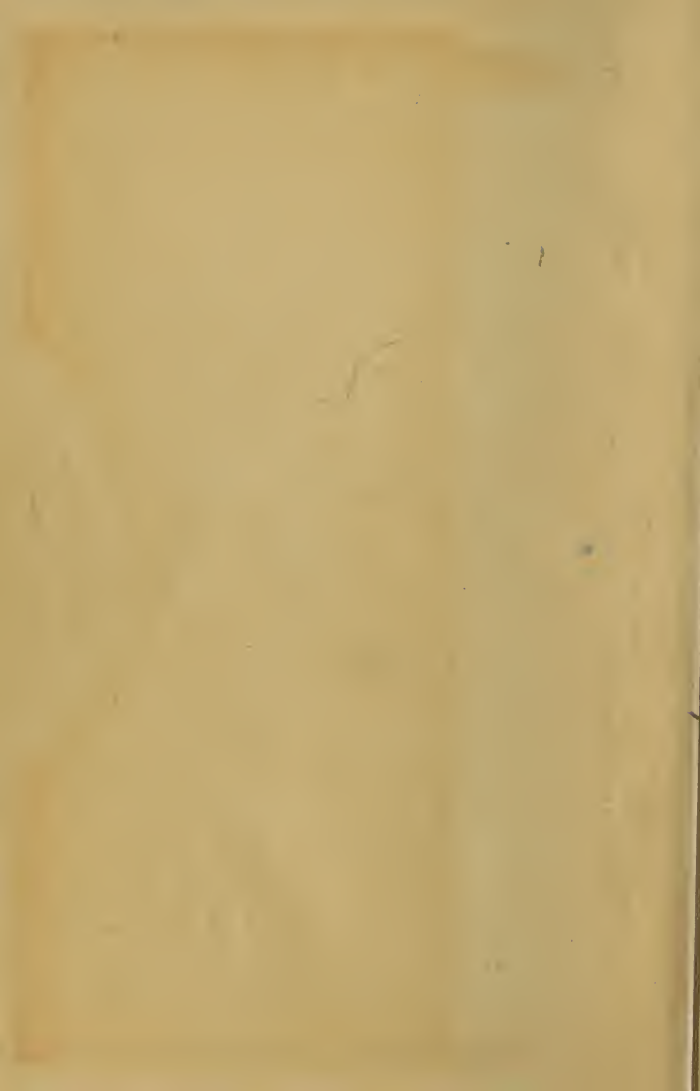
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